

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXVIII, No. 20.

HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1903—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2468.

HOUSE NOW READY TO GET DOWN TO GOOD HARD WORK

Scheme to Give a Million to Each County Through Loan Bill.

Work is the rule in the Legislature now, and the House has signified its intention to permit nothing to stand in the way of hard and earnest endeavor. There was a great deal of important business done yesterday, both up and down stairs, and the way the legislators comport themselves was an indication that they intend to get through with a deal of hard labor.

The county bill has been made the continuing order in the lower house, from the moment it can be had, until it has been passed. This was done after a fight in which it was shown that one faction of the House Rulers want all kinds of measures before the county law. They hold that there is much that will be sidetracked, but are seemingly overlooking the fact that all legislation must be cut to fit the county bill, when it gets on the statute book.

A new idea was sprung yesterday when Kupaiea gave notice that one of the amendments which he would propose to the county measure was the placing at the disposal of each county through the loan bill of a round million. The feature of appropriations also came up in the Senate when Senator Baldwin called attention to the fact that it would be unwise to go ahead with appropriations now that the county bill has not been considered, and nothing is certain as to the amounts which are to be laid out for the subdivisions.

The emergency bill was passed along in the House and the Finance committee will be given an opportunity to take it up as soon as it is ready so that there may be a chance for the carrying on of work which is now temporarily under suspension.

The Senate did some hard hustling work and the outlook is that when the special county committee, which was given five days for consideration of its reports, gets that bill before the body, there will be nothing in the way of active progress.

THE HOUSE.

At the conclusion of the reading of the minutes of the House yesterday morning, a communication was read from the Senate showing the passage of that body of the Territorial flag bill. A second showed that the emergency bill had passed the Senate, as had also the loan bill and number of measures of minor importance. On motion of Aylett, the bills sent down from the Senate were taken up in order, read by title, and passed to the printing committee in the usual course.

Mr. Kellinot presented a petition from voters of Wailuku asking that the county seat of Maui be located at that place, and at no other. Also a petition from the same persons recommending that certain changes be made in the proposed county bill, as follows:

WANT COUNTY BILL CHANGED.

Resolved, That sections 415 and 416 be amended, putting the management and control of the schools under each county, and the expense of conducting the same shall be paid by the county.

2. Resolved, That a provision shall be made that all government physicians or surgeons, who were licensed to practice in this Territory, shall be under the control of the county, but shall be paid by the Territorial government, and it shall not be construed by the above provision that it shall so apply to that part of the Territory known as the leper settlement.

3. Resolved, That the district magistrates shall be elected.

4. Resolved, That the office of assessor and collector taxes shall be continued into one office.

5. Resolved, That the board of supervisors shall be paid such compensation as in manner provided in the bill.

MAUI COUNTY CHANGES.

6. Resolved, That section 187 of the county act be amended and the rate of taxation of real and personal property for both Territorial revenue and county revenue be fixed by enactment of Legislature, at 1 per cent, or such fixed rate as would provide the necessary funds for both governments.

7. Resolved, That section 408 of the bill be amended and all persons convicted and sentenced to confinement for less than ten years shall be imprisoned in the county jail, etc., and all prisoners sentenced to a term of imprisonment for ten years or more shall be confined in the penitentiary of the Territory on the Island of Oahu.

8. Resolved, That the board of supervisors shall perform duties of their office as provided by law and that they shall not be eligible to any other office while exercising the duties of such.

Resolved, That all officers of the county, excepting the members of the board of supervisors and other officers of the county who shall be paid by commission, shall be paid by monthly salaries.

Resolved, That provision shall be made that all office candidates shall be residents of the county not less than ten years, on day before the day they are appointed. Nothing in this provision shall be construed in any manner to interfere with the election or appointment of government physicians, or election or appointment of principals of high schools.

Mr. Kupaiea presented a petition asking that certain improvements to facilitate the handling of freight at

Kalaupapa, Molokai, be made.

Mr. Pula presented a petition from residents of Kohala asking for the appropriation of \$125 a month to pay a resident physician in that district.

Mr. Lewis presented a petition from residents of Hilo for the relief of Antonio G. Serrao.

Mr. Wright presented a petition from the Herald Publishing Company of Hilo asking to be given the printing of the list of county officers of Hawaii. The county not yet having been established, this went to the printing committee.

Mr. Vida presented a petition for the widening of Pua Lane and the extension of School street. Referred to the committee on public improvements.

Mr. Lewis presented a petition asking for an appropriation for the support of the Hilo band. Referred to the miscellaneous committee.

The special committee on Chinese fund asked for and was given further time to report.

COUNTY BILL HAS RIGHT OF WAY.

Then Mr. Kellinot got the floor, and presented a resolution to the effect that from and after March 9 the bill known as the "County Government Bill" be taken under consideration by the House and considered section by section until it had been disposed of, to the exclusion of other business. He moved the adoption of the resolution, and the motion was seconded by nearly every Republican in the House and by a number of Home Rulers, but Mr. Kellinot sprang to his feet and objected to binding the House to the consideration of this one bill. There were many other measures, he said, of great importance. The gentleman spoke at considerable length in favor of the policy of delay, basing his course partly upon the fact that there was a considerable rainfall in his district, and if nothing but the county bill could be considered, he could give his people no relief in the event that the rule of the House permitted consideration of nothing but the county bill. More than that, the passage of this resolution would be an insult to the Senate, which body was passing other laws that it was the duty of the House to take up and consider.

Mr. Chillingworth arose in support of the resolution, and spoke at some length. The county bill, he said, was the most important measure before the House. The members had all been pledged to its passage. The sooner the House got at its consideration, the better for the House and for the government of the Territory. Many bills are already presented hinged upon the passage of the county act. The fact that the roads in Mr. Kaniho's district might be washed out presented a strong reason for the passage of this act. Under its provisions, the people of his district could repair their own roads. He moved the previous question, in conclusion.

RESOLUTION PASSES.

Mr. Kupaiea supported the resolution. He was ready for it. He had amendments to offer to the county bill. One of them would be to give each county, under the loan bill, an appropriation of \$1,000,000. Mr. Fernandez and Mr. Vida also supported the resolution, and it was then adopted.

Mr. Chillingworth presented a resolution providing that, as there had been some misunderstanding relative to the prices to be paid for translating bills, translators having been employed under

(3 paid no pennies)

MAGNIFICENT SCENE AT POPE LEO'S JUBILEE

Thousands Throng the Great Area Under the Dome of St. Peter's—Royal Personages Present.

ROME, March 3.—When the doors of St. Peter's were opened to the waiting and dripping crowd to attend the Papal jubilee, an almost indescribable struggle occurred, in which all present forgot the rules of holiness and strove hard with push of elbows and feet to reach the interior of the sacred edifice, while on all sides were heard cries of fear and imprecations, not very well suited to the spot where a notable religious ceremony was about to begin.

Once inside the cathedral the ladies who wore lace gowns found them to be in a much mutilated state, and some of the women were carried away in a fainting condition. The tribunes were soon crowded to overflowing and all the best standing places were taken.

A period of comparative calm succeeded this great rush and the attention of the people was attracted to the gilded throne near the high altar and to the immense pillars of the basilica, hung with red silken draperies. Some of the tribunes on each side of the altar were filled with men and women blazing with decorations. In a group of royal personages were the Crown Princess Victoria of Sweden and Norway, the Countess Mathilde of Trani, of the Bourbon-Naples family; the Grand Duchess of Saxe-Weimar, Duke Robert of Parma, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg, the Prince of Liechtenstein and Prince Maximilian of Saxony.

In a special tribune was the Pope's family, the diplomatic corps and the members of the Order of Malta all in full uniform.

Special interest was shown in the innovation introduced by the uniforms of the different detachments of the papal guards. The Swiss guard wore red velvet knee breeches, red silk stockings, black shoes with red rosettes, burnished steel cuirasses inlaid with gold and steel collars in addition to large, white linen collars, starched stiff, falling over their shoulders. The silver-mounted arms of the Swiss guard were also inlaid with gold, and they wore steel helmets with red ostrich plumes, similar to the helmets of the Sixteenth Century.

The Noble Guard wore their new uniforms of bright red.

After an hour of very fatiguing waiting a majestic procession began to appear. It was composed of the great dignitaries of the church, forty-five Cardinals present, gorgeous in their red robes, alone making a most imposing, characteristic and picturesque group.

At 11 o'clock precisely the great bell of St. Peter's rang out a signal which was followed by the clanging of the bells of about 500 churches in Rome, as they sounded the announcement that the Pontiff was on his way to the basilica. The life of the ancient city seemed to pause for a moment, hats

were raised and the sign of the cross was made. Shortly afterwards, inside St. Peter's, silver trumpets blared out their message and the Pontiff appeared. The people held their breath for a moment and then all of the pent-up enthusiasm burst forth in a tremendous roar of welcome.

From his elevation on the sedia gestatoria, carried by twelve men in costumes of red, brocade flanked by the famous Flabelli (spreading feather fans) and surmounted by a white and gold canopy, the Pope appeared to be more than a human being. He seemed to be a white spirit, this impression being added to by the Pontiff's white robes and white mitre, delicate features, face white as alabaster and his thin head moving slowly in benediction.

As the sweet-toned, well-trained voices of the Sistine Choir sang "Tues Petrus" thousands of voices shouted "Long Live Pope Leo," handkerchiefs fluttered in the air, the banners of the various societies represented were waved and many of those present, overcome with emotion, sobbed loudly while others fainted from excess of feeling or fatigue.

Meanwhile the Pope proceeded slowly on what seemed a carpet of heads, absorbing the entire attention of the vast throng.

When the Pope arrived at the throne, the ceremony proceeded rapidly. Leaving the sedia gestatoria the Pontiff knelt and prayed and then rose without assistance, donned the falds and the new triple crown and the celebration of the mass began.

At the moment of the elevation of the Host, a profound silence fell on the assemblage, the guards presented arms, the people knelt, where it was possible for them to do so, and from the cupola came the clear, thin sounds of silver trumpets, giving the idea of heavenly music.

The Pope then administered the papal benediction and retired to a room for rest, but he appeared on purpose every time he goes to St. Peter's. There addressing Dr. Laponi, his private physician, the Pontiff said:

"You see that after all your warnings, the ceremony did me good. What touching loyalty!"

It was calculated that there were about 75,000 people present. There were about 1,000 Americans in the tribunes and the body of the church. The trans-Atlantic visitors present included Monsignor Kennedy, rector of the Catholic American College at Rome, with eighty-five American students; Monsignor O'Connell, the new rector of the Catholic University at Washington; the Very Rev. Rudolph Mayer, general of the Carmelite Order; General and Mrs. Clous and Charles Bristol Astor of New York.

NEW SUBMARINE GRAMPUS OF THE HOLLAND TYPE HAS SUCCESSFUL TRIAL TRIP

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAM.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Mar. 9.—The trial trip of the submarine torpedo boat Grampus was successfully made today.

The Grampus was constructed at the Union Iron Works as an experiment for the Holland Torpedo Boat Company. This was her second trial trip. On the first trial trip about the bay at San Francisco her best speed on the surface was nine knots an hour, or one knot an hour over the speed called for in the contract for her construction.

Although the Grampus was built under private contract it is probable that she will be purchased by a portion of the appropriation recently made for submarines by Congress and used in the Pacific naval force. One of the requirements that the United States Government would insist upon before purchasing would be that the vessel make a maximum speed of six knots under water and as the cable says that the trial was successful it is probable that such speed was attained. The vessel accommodates nine persons.

Important to Sugar Men.

SAN FRANCISCO, Mar. 9.—The Inter-State Commerce attorneys have arrived to attend the trial of the Justin case enforcing lower sugar rates, Nebraska coast transfers and reductions.

Vesuvius in Action.

NAPLES, Mar. 9.—Vesuvius is again active and is throwing up ashes and explosive globes. Tourists are flocking to this city and three American warships have arrived.

Sovereigns to Visit.

ROME, Mar. 9.—The Kaiser will visit the King of Italy in May and the Czar in November.

OIL TANKS TAKE FIRE AND MAKE A HOLOCAUST

A Terrible Disaster at a Little Railroad Town in New York State.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

OLEAN, N. Y., Mar. 9.—In an accident to an oil train here, the oil tanks ignited. A crowd had gathered when an explosion occurred and a large number of people were killed and injured. So far twenty-two bodies have been recovered.

The Transport Service.

SAN FRANCISCO, Mar. 9.—Dismissals transport service, economy.

The above cablegram, which is given in the skeletonized form in which it came, may mean one of two or three things. Possibly its interpretation is that the Government has decided to give up its transports and deal with the regular steamship lines by contract.

Wins on a Foul.

PORTLAND, Ore., Mar. 9.—O'Keefe was given the decision on a foul in the sixth round.

Strike Growing Worse.

VANCOUVER, Mar. 9.—The strike negotiations have been broken off and a bitter fight has ensued.

HONOLULU-MANILA CABLE WILL BE COMPLETED EARLY

MANILA, Feb. 11.—A dispatch received by Pillsbury, Sutro and Lawrence, legal representatives in Manila of the Pacific Commercial Cable Company, announces that the cableship bearing the great line of wire that is to connect the Philippines with the United States will reach here May 1.

It was thought that the cableship would not reach here until later in the summer but such excellent progress was made on line between San Francisco and Honolulu that the whole plan of construction has been advanced by from thirty to sixty days. It was originally estimated that it would be July 4 before the cable would be open between San Francisco and Manila and while the formal celebration of the event may not take place until that time it is believed the submarine telegraph line will be in working order many days before that date.

Since Honolulu was connected by cable with San Francisco there has been much speculation here just how the work would be carried on between Hawaii, Guam, the Philippines and China. The Mackay Company has three great cableships in the service and all are immense, speedy and powerful vessels. It may be that one of the ships will lay the submarine wire between Honolulu and Guam, that the vessel en route here is laying the cable from Guam to Manila, and that the third ship will complete the line from Manila to China. Of course this is only conjecture, for it may be that the cableship announced to arrive here May 1 will begin the line from this end to Guam. Even in this case there would be little delay in the opening of the cable between Manila and the United States, because any of the vessels can lay cable at the rate of twelve knots an hour, according to which it will only take fifteen days at the longest to connect Manila with Guam.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES FROM ASSOCIATED PRESS

LONDON, England, March 9.—After years of friction and diplomatic play that at times threatened to break friendly relations Great Britain and Russia have opened negotiations to reach an amicable understanding over the conflict of their interests in Persia and elsewhere in the East. The outcome of these negotiations will have an important bearing on all international questions throughout Asia.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9.—When the Senate met this morning a favorable report on the Panama Canal treaty was presented by the Foreign Relations committee.

Immediately the report was received Senator Morgan opened up with the line of objection which he offered during the regular session. It is very apparent that Senator Morgan intends to fight the treaty to the finish. Owing to the tactics Morgan has adopted, action was deferred for the day.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 9.—The flood season along the Mississippi is spreading disaster throughout the upper courses of the river. The water is rising over the lowlands and hundreds are homeless.

CUMBERLAND, Va., March 9.—Six persons were burned to death in a hotel fire here last night.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 9.—Robert Fitzsimmons and Jack O'Brien were matched today for a fight to take place during the summer under the auspices of one of the San Francisco clubs.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 9.—Paauhau, \$10; Hawaiian Commercial, \$47.75; Honokaa, \$15 3-8; Makaweli, \$27 7-8; Onomea, \$21.50.

ROYAL

Baking Powder

Makes the bread more healthful.

Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menace to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

MAUNA ALA STRIKES LOG

Bark Thirty Days on Her Voyage to Coast.

It seems that the bark Mauna Ala, which reached San Francisco from this port on February 23d, after a strenuous passage lasting thirty days, had all that she could do to make port at all. In fact, if the bark had not been strongly constructed, she would in all probability have been at the bottom of the sea by this time.

The Mauna Ala left here on January 24th, with 15,445 bags of sugar on board. She had fair wind and fine weather for the first two days out of this port. Then, when she was bowling along with every sail drawing, she struck a floating log with a shock that shook her to her keelson, and at once commenced to leak badly. Also, the weather began to get bad and for nine days great seas swept over and the timbers of the bark, already injured by the collision with the log, were so strained that the vessel began leaking at the rate of about two inches an hour. From that time on, though the bad weather finally blew itself out, it was a fight to keep the ship afloat—a long and a hard fight.

Crippled as she was, the Mauna Ala finally got into port with all her supply of fresh water gone and with her crew on short rations. It is reported, however, that her cargo was not damaged by the leak. It was a severe task, but the sea water was kept down by the pumps.

ALIENS NOW TAXED \$2

Collector of Customs Receives New Orders.

Aliens arriving in Hawaii from and after March 4, 1905, are now subject to a head tax of \$2 each, imposed by the Collector of Customs, instead of \$1 as heretofore. When the America Maru arrived on March 18 from Yokohama and Hongkong all her Chinese and Japanese passengers and other foreigners on the list for this port will be compelled to pay over to Collector Staehle the sum of \$2 each before landing. The Collector will act on the instructions received yesterday from H. A. Taylor of the Treasury Department, in accordance with the provisions of the new Immigration bill, as follows:

"Head tax aliens arriving March 4 and after, two dollars. Collect accordingly."

The manifests upon which ship's officers are required to fill in the names of alien passengers, together with certain data concerning them, are to be made upon three sheets, each of a different color, indicating respectively first and second-class and steerage passengers. The name of each passenger is to be written in full together with the age and sex, whether married or single, the calling or occupation, whether able to read or write, nationality, the race to be determined by the stock from which they sprang and the language they speak; last residence and final destination. There is also to be inserted an answer as to whether the passenger has a ticket to such destination, by whom the passage was paid, whether he or she is in possession of \$30 or upward, and if less, how much; whether he or she was ever before in the United States and if so when and where; whether they are going to join a relative, and if so, what relative, the name and address.

One question which has caused considerable adverse comment on the Atlantic coast is whether the passenger has ever been in prison or an almshouse or supported by charity and whether a polygamist. Particular inquiry is made as to whether he or she is under contract, express or implied, to labor in any part of the United States. The condition of the health, mental and physical, and whether the passenger is deformed or crippled, is also jotted down.

The list of races or peoples by which the ship and quarantine and immigration officers are guided in classifying the passengers is given as follows:

African (black), Armenian, Bohemian, Bosnian, Bulgarian, Chinese, Croatian, Cuban, Dalmatian, Dutch, East Indian, English, Filipino, Finnish, Flemish, French, German, Greek, Hebrew, Herzegovinian, Irish, Italian (North), Italian (South), Japanese, Korean, Lithuanian, Magyar, Mexican, Montenegrin, Moravian, Pacific Islander, Polish, Portuguese, Roumanian, Russian, Ruthenian (Rusniak), Scandinavian (Norwegian), Dane and Swede), Scotch, Serbian, Slovak, Slovenian, Spanish, Spanish-American, Syrian, Turkish, Welsh, West Indian.

All of the official calls for tenders for supplies and on contracts for public buildings, bridges and wharves appear in The Official Record and in no other one paper. No contractor is sure that he has an opportunity to tender on all public contracts unless he takes "The Record."

Convincing Proof

The Average Honolulu Citizen Must Accept the Following Proof.

The great Sir Isaac Newton, one of the most profound reasoners the world ever produced, once cut a large hole in a board fence to allow a favorite cat access to two gardens, and cut a smaller hole to allow her kitten to follow her. The weakness manifested in Sir Isaac's action was due to a want of thought. Any reader who mentally debates the proof offered here about Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and arrives at any other conclusion than that stated in this citizen's statement, is as short of reasoning powers as the philosopher when he turned carpenter.

Mr. H. S. Swinton of this city says: "I was a long sufferer from backache, having been afflicted with it for twelve years. Taking this as a symptom of kidney trouble, and seeing Doan's Backache Kidney Pills advertised as being good for complaints such as mine, I procured some of them at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store. I found upon taking them that they were doing me good, and was thereby encouraged to keep on until now I am cured of the backache. The merits of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills have been strikingly shown in my case, and I recommend them to other sufferers."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

BY AUTHORITY.

TENDERS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF WAREHOUSE AND WHARF SHED ON HAWAII.

Sealed Tenders will be received by the Superintendent of Public Works at Honolulu, until 12 m., of Monday, the 20th day of March, 1905, for constructing wharf-shed at Hoopuloa, Hawaii; also for constructing warehouse at Hookana, Hawaii.

Plans and specifications on file in the office of Superintendent of Public Works, Honolulu, in office of E. B. Richards, Agent Department of Public Works, Hilo; in office of L. E. Augst, Kona; and in office of F. Buchholz, Kona, Hawaii.

The Superintendent reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Bids will be on both buildings or separately.

HENRY E. COOPER, Superintendent of Public Works, Honolulu, March 2, 1905.

G2467—Mar. 4, 10, 12.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF FORECLOSURE SALE.

In accordance with the provisions of a certain mortgage made by John M. Vivas of Honolulu, Oahu, to William R. Castle, trustee, dated January 25th, 1898, recorded in Liber 174, page 388, now held by Western and Hawaiian Investment Company, Limited, as assignee, notice is hereby given that the assignee of mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to wit: non-payment of interest as well as principal.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property covered by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction, at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Saturday, the 4th day of April, 1905, at 12 noon of said day, unless said mortgage with all expenses are paid prior to said day.

Further particulars can be had of W. R. Castle, attorney for mortgagee. Dated Honolulu, March 6th, 1905. WESTERN AND HAWAIIAN INVESTMENT CO., LTD., Assignee of Mortgagee.

The premises covered by said mortgage consist of:

Two and 53-100 acres in Kalihi, described in said mortgage as Apanas 1 and 3 of R. P. 3500 on L. C. Award 2178 (to Kewiwi).

Should said premises not realize sufficient to cover said mortgage and expenses, there will also be sold certain mortgages and notes to said Vivas, which were assigned over as further security collateral to his note, to wit: Mortgage of Manuel Gouveia, dated Jan. 25, 1898, Liber 174, page 382.

Mortgage of Maria de I. Sousa, dated Jan. 25, 1898, Liber 174, page 384.

Mortgage of Antonio Freitas, dated Jan. 25, 1898, Liber 174, page 385.

Mortgage of J. de Freitas, dated Jan. 25, 1898, Liber 174, page 386.

G2467—Mar. 6, 13, 20, 27, April 2.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

(2.00 Stamps.)

Isabella K. Winston vs. Theodore A. Winston.—Term Summons.

The Territory of Hawaii: To the High Sheriff of the Territory of Hawaii, or his Deputy, the Sheriff of the Island of Oahu, or his Deputy: You are commanded to summon Theodore A. Winston, defendant, in case he shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the February Term thereof, to be held at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on Monday, the 2nd day of February next, at 10 o'clock a. m., to show cause why the claim of Isabella K. Winston, plaintiff, should not be awarded to her pursuant to the tenor of her annexed Petition.

And have you then there this writ with full return of your proceedings thereon.

WITNESS Hon. J. T. De Bolt, First Judge of the Circuit Court of (Seal) the First Circuit, at Honolulu, Oahu, this 22nd day of January, 1905.

GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.

Territory of Hawaii, Honolulu, Oahu. I hereby certify that a full, true and correct copy of the original summons in said cause, and that the said Court ordered publication of the same and continuance of said cause, until the next May, A. D. 1905, Term of this Court.

J. A. THOMPSON, Clerk of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, Territory of Hawaii, Honolulu, February 10, 1905.

2461—Feb. 13, 20, 27, Mar. 6, 13, 20.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

(2.00 Stamps.)

Amelia J. Lennon vs. Michael E. Lennon.—Term Summons.

The Territory of Hawaii: To the High Sheriff of the Territory of Hawaii, or his Deputy, the Sheriff of the Island of Oahu, or his Deputy: You are commanded to summon Michael E. Lennon, defendant, in case he shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the February Term thereof, to be held at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on Monday, the 2nd day of February next, at 10 o'clock a. m., to show cause why the claim of Amelia J. Lennon, plaintiff, should not be awarded to her pursuant to the tenor of her annexed Petition.

And have you then there this writ with full return of your proceedings thereon.

WITNESS Hon. John T. De Bolt, First Judge of the Circuit Court of (Seal) the First Circuit, at Honolulu, Oahu, this 22nd day of January, 1905.

GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.

Territory of Hawaii, Honolulu, Oahu. I hereby certify that a full, true and correct copy of the original summons in said cause, and that the said Court ordered publication of the same and continuance of said cause, until the next May, A. D. 1905, Term of this Court.

J. A. THOMPSON, Clerk of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, Territory of Hawaii, Honolulu, February 10, 1905.

2461—Feb. 13, 20, 27, Mar. 6, 13, 20.

that the said Court ordered publication of the same and continuance of said cause, until the next May, A. D. 1905, Term of this Court.

J. A. THOMPSON, Clerk of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, Territory of Hawaii, Honolulu, February 10, 1905.

2461—Feb. 13, 20, 27, Mar. 6, 13, 20.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

(2.00 Stamps.)

Amelia J. Lennon vs. Michael E. Lennon.—Term Summons.

The Territory of Hawaii: To the High Sheriff of the Territory of Hawaii, or his Deputy, the Sheriff of the Island of Oahu, or his Deputy: You are commanded to summon Michael E. Lennon, defendant, in case he shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the February Term thereof, to be held at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on Monday, the 2nd day of February next, at 10 o'clock a. m., to show cause why the claim of Amelia J. Lennon, plaintiff, should not be awarded to her pursuant to the tenor of her annexed Petition.

And have you then there this writ with full return of your proceedings thereon.

WITNESS Hon. John T. De Bolt, First Judge of the Circuit Court of (Seal) the First Circuit, at Honolulu, Oahu, this 22nd day of January, 1905.

HENRY SMITH, Clerk.

Territory of Hawaii, Honolulu, Oahu. I hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of the original summons in said cause, and that the said Court ordered publication of the same and continuance of said cause, until the next May, A. D. 1905, Term of this Court.

GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, Territory of Hawaii, Honolulu, February 10, 1905.

2461—Feb. 13, 20, 27, Mar. 6, 13, 20.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

(2.00 Stamps.)

Virginia Hendrickson vs. Julius Hendrickson.—Term Summons.

The Territory of Hawaii: To the High Sheriff of the Territory of Hawaii, or his Deputy, the Sheriff of the Island of Oahu, or his Deputy: You are commanded to summon Julius Hendrickson, defendant, in case he shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the February Term thereof, to be held at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on Monday, the 2nd day of February next, at 10 o'clock a. m., to show cause why the claim of Virginia Hendrickson, plaintiff, should not be awarded to her pursuant to the tenor of her annexed Label for Divorce.

And have you then there this writ with full return of your proceedings thereon.

WITNESS Hon. J. T. De Bolt, First Judge of the Circuit Court of (Seal) the First Circuit, at Honolulu, Oahu, this 11th day of January, 1905.

(Signed) J. A. THOMPSON, Clerk.

Territory of Hawaii, Honolulu, Oahu. I hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of the original summons in said cause, and that the said Court ordered publication of the same and continuance of said cause, until the next May, A. D. 1905, Term of this Court.

GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, Territory of Hawaii, Honolulu, February 10, 1905.

2461—Feb. 13, 20, 27, Mar. 6, 13, 20.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

(2.00 Stamps.)

Lydia R. Allen vs. George C. Allen.—Term Summons.

The Territory of Hawaii: To the High Sheriff of the Territory of Hawaii, or his Deputy, the Sheriff of the Island of Oahu, or his Deputy: You are commanded to summon George C. Allen, defendant, in case he shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the February Term thereof, to be held at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on Monday, the 2nd day of February, 1905 next, at 10 o'clock a. m., to show cause why the claim of Lydia R. Allen, plaintiff, should not be awarded to her pursuant to the tenor of her annexed Label.

And have you then there this writ with full return of your proceedings thereon.

WITNESS Hon. J. T. De Bolt, First Judge of the Circuit Court of (Seal) the First Circuit, at Honolulu, this 3rd day of November, 1902.

GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.

Territory of Hawaii, Honolulu, Oahu. I hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of the original summons in said cause, and that the said Court ordered publication of the same and continuance of said cause, until the next May, A. D. 1905, Term of this Court.

J. A. THOMPSON, Clerk of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, Territory of Hawaii, Honolulu, February 10, 1905.

2461—Feb. 13, 20, 27, Mar. 6, 13, 20.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF FORECLOSURE SALE.

In accordance with the provisions of a certain mortgage made by Waiwa Hotel Company, Limited, a Hawaiian corporation, to Lemuel A. Ke, Limited, also a Hawaiian corporation, dated September 11th, 1904, recorded in Liber 277, page 155, notice is hereby given that the said mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to wit: non-payment of interest as well as principal.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property covered by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction, at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Saturday, the 4th day of April, 1905, at 12 noon of said day, unless said mortgage with all expenses are paid prior to said day.

Further particulars can be had of W. R. Castle, attorney for mortgagee. Dated Honolulu, March 6th, 1905. WESTERN AND HAWAIIAN INVESTMENT CO., LTD., Assignee of Mortgagee.

The premises covered by said mortgage consist of:

Two and 53-100 acres in Kalihi, described in said mortgage as Apanas 1 and 3 of R. P. 3500 on L. C. Award 2178 (to Kewiwi).

Should said premises not realize sufficient to cover said mortgage and expenses, there will also be sold certain mortgages and notes to said Vivas, which were assigned over as further security collateral to his note, to wit: Mortgage of Manuel Gouveia, dated Jan. 25, 1898, Liber 174, page 382.

Mortgage of Maria de I. Sousa, dated Jan. 25, 1898, Liber 174, page 384.

Mortgage of Antonio Freitas, dated Jan. 25, 1898, Liber 174, page 385.

Mortgage of J. de Freitas, dated Jan. 25, 1898, Liber 174, page 386.

G2467—Mar. 6, 13, 20, 27, April 2.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

(2.00 Stamps.)

Isabella K. Winston vs. Theodore A. Winston.—Term Summons.

The Territory of Hawaii: To the High Sheriff of the Territory of Hawaii, or his Deputy, the Sheriff of the Island of Oahu, or his Deputy: You are commanded to summon Theodore A. Winston, defendant, in case he shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the February Term thereof, to be held at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on Monday, the 2nd day of February next, at 10 o'clock a. m., to show cause why the claim of Isabella K. Winston, plaintiff, should not be awarded to her pursuant to the tenor of her annexed Petition.

And have you then there this writ with full return of your proceedings thereon.

WITNESS Hon. J. T. De Bolt, First Judge of the Circuit Court of (Seal) the First Circuit, at Honolulu, Oahu, this 22nd day of January, 1905.

GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.

Territory of Hawaii, Honolulu, Oahu. I hereby certify that a full, true and correct copy of the original summons in said cause, and that the said Court ordered publication of the same and continuance of said cause, until the next May, A. D. 1905, Term of this Court.

J. A. THOMPSON, Clerk of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, Territory of Hawaii, Honolulu, February 10, 1905.

2461—Feb. 13, 20, 27, Mar. 6, 13, 20.

on Saturday, the 11th day of March, 1905, at 12 noon of said day.

Further particulars can be had of W. R. Castle, attorney for mortgagee. Dated Honolulu, February 20th, 1905. LEWERS & CO., LIMITED.

Mortgagee.

The premises covered by said mortgage and to be sold on said day at such auction, unless the amount due on said mortgage, with foreclosure expenses, are paid ere aforesaid.

A leasehold made by Kepone Ma and Kaemoku to Maria David, dated June 23, 1890, recorded in Liber 204, page 399, duly assigned to said Waiwa Hotel Company, Limited, by deed recorded in Liber 140, page 47, the premises included in such lease covers a lot of 47-100 of an acre at Puhala, Waiwala, Oahu (very near to the O. R. & L. Co. station) fully described as Apana 3 of L. C. Award 2903 to ——— Royal Patent 1491, but excepting a strip occupied by the railway. The said lease is for a term of 15 years from date, at a rental of \$150 per annum.

There is standing on said premises a fine, well built two-story building, containing ample room for a small hotel. There are also the necessary outhouses and some furniture, all of which goes with the sale.

The location is unsurpassed. The finest of sea bathing is close at hand. A wonderful view of ocean, mountain and field refreshes the eye, in every direction. Winter or summer, the climate is all that could be desired.

2462—Feb. 20, 27, Mar. 6, 13.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF FORECLOSURE SALE.

In accordance with the provisions of a certain mortgage made by J. M. Monarrat to Bruce Cartwright, Trustee of the Estate of R. W. Holt, dated June 6, 1894, recorded in Liber 147, page 305, now held by Henry Smith, as successor in trust duly qualified, notice is hereby given that the mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to wit: non-payment of both interest and principal when due.

Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property covered by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction, at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Saturday, the 11th day of March, 1905, at 12 noon of said day.

Further particulars can be had of W. R. Castle or P. L. Weaver, attorneys for mortgagee.

Dated Honolulu, February 20th, 1905. HENRY SMITH, TRUSTEE UNDER THE WILL OF R. W. HOLT, Mortgagee.

The premises covered by said mortgage consist of:

All that land situated at Maniwa, District of Hanalei, Island of Hawaii, Territory of Hawaii, containing an area of thirteen acres, more or less, and being the same premises described in Royal Patent (Grant) No. 1071 issued to Kuanana, excepting however, that part of the said premises containing an area of 1.37-190 acres that was heretofore conveyed by said Kuanana to one Kahela, and being the same premises that were conveyed to the said mortgagee by said Kuanana by deed dated Dec. 2, 1895, and recorded in book 123, page 178.

2462—Feb. 20, 27, Mar. 6, 13.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF FORECLOSURE SALE.

In accordance with and by virtue of a power of sale and other provisions contained in that certain indenture of mortgage dated March 20th, A. D. 1899, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds in Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, in Liber 132, pages 37, 38 and 39, from Kim Yon, Goo Lung, Neung Pang, Chang Kok, Young Yee, Wang Kat alias Wong Kook, Hung Kong, and Hung Tai, all of Kahanas Valley, Koolapala, Island of Oahu aforesaid, co-partners doing business under the firm name of Hop Lee Wai Company to the firm name of Hop Lee Wai Company to the firm name of Hop Lee Wai Company to the firm name of Hop Lee Wai Company, and by said Tai Hop Wai and Lee Wai, co-partners doing business under the firm name of Tai Lee Wai Company, and by said Tai Hop Wai and Lee Wai, co-partners doing business as aforesaid, duly assigned to Lum Kin, Trustee, of said Kahanas, the undersigned, by indenture dated October 18th, A. D. 1899, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, in Liber 132, pages 44 to 45, notice is hereby given that the undersigned Lum Kin, Trustee, present assignee and holder of said mortgage, intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to wit: non-payment of principal and interest and promissory note secured by said mortgage when due.

Notice is also hereby given that all the right, title and interest of said mortgagors doing business as aforesaid in the property described and referred to in said mortgage will be sold at public auction at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan in Honolulu, Island of Oahu, aforesaid, on Saturday the 11th day of March, A. D. 1905, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

For further particulars apply to Mott-Smith & Matthews, rooms No. 604 and No. 607, Stangenwald building, Honolulu aforesaid, attorneys for the undersigned.

Dated Honolulu aforesaid, February 12th, 1905.

LUM KIN, TRUSTEE, Assignee of Mortgagee.

The property aforesaid, covered by said mortgage consists of all the right, title, and interest of the said mortgagors in and to:

(1) That certain indenture of lease for the term of twelve years from July 1st, 1899, made the 29th day of March, A. D. 1899, between said Tai Lee Wai Company and said Hop Lee Wai Company and in the premises described by situate at said Kahanas, containing forty acres more or less at the annual rental of Twelve Dollars per acre.

(2) All buildings, fences, improvements and structures on said leased premises.

(3) All horses, carriages, tools, harness, poultry, tools, and all personal property of every kind and description that may be found on said leased premises and heretofore used in said leased premises.

(4) Slice of land situated at Kahanas, containing one acre and 37-100 of an acre, and being the same premises described in said mortgage.

M. A. MOTT-SMITH, Attorney for Mortgagee.

2462—Feb. 20, 27, Mar. 6, 13, 20.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

(2.00 Stamps.)

Lydia R. Allen vs. George C. Allen.—Term Summons.

The Territory of Hawaii: To the High Sheriff of the Territory of Hawaii, or his Deputy, the Sheriff of the Island of Oahu, or his Deputy: You are commanded to summon George C. Allen, defendant, in case he shall file written answer within twenty days after service hereof, to be and appear before the said Circuit Court at the February Term thereof, to be held at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, on Monday, the 2nd day of February, 1905 next, at 10 o'clock a. m., to show cause why the claim of Lydia R. Allen, plaintiff, should not be awarded to her pursuant to the tenor of her annexed Label.

And have you then there this writ with full return of your proceedings thereon.

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXVIII, No. 20.

HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1903—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2468.

HOUSE NOW READY TO GET DOWN TO GOOD HARD WORK

Scheme to Give a Million to Each County Through Loan Bill.

Work is the rule in the Legislature now, and the House has signified its intention to permit nothing to stand in the way of hard and earnest endeavor. There was a great deal of important business done yesterday, both up and down stairs, and the way the legislators comport themselves was an indication that they intend to get through with a deal of hard labor.

The county bill has been made the continuing order in the lower house, from the moment it can be had, until it has been passed. This was done after a fight in which it was shown that one faction of the House Rulers want all kinds of measures before the county law. They hold that there is much that will be sidetracked, but are seemingly overlooking the fact that all legislation must be cut to fit the county bill, when it gets on the statute book.

A new idea was sprung yesterday when Kupihea gave notice that one of the amendments which he would propose to the county measure was the placing at the disposal of each county through the loan bill of round million. The feature of appropriations also came up in the Senate when Senator Baldwin called attention to the fact that it would be unwise to go ahead with appropriations now that the county bill has not been considered, and nothing is certain as to the amounts which are to be laid out for the subdivisions.

The emergency bill was passed along in the House and the Finance committee will be given an opportunity to take it up as soon as it is ready so that there may be a chance for the carrying on of work which now temporarily under suspension.

The Senate did some hard hustling work and the outlook is that when the special county committee, which was given five days for consideration of its reports, gets that bill before the body, there will be nothing in the way of active progress.

THE HOUSE.

At the conclusion of the reading of the minutes of the House yesterday morning, a communication was read from the Senate showing the passage of that body of the Territorial flag bill. A second showed that the emergency fire claims bill had passed the Senate, as had also the loan bill and number of measures of minor import. On motion of Aylett, the bills sent down from the Senate were taken up in order, read by title, and passed to the reading. They were then referred to the printing committee in the usual course.

Mr. Kellinor presented a petition from no voters of Walluku asking that the county seat of Maui be located at that place, and at no other. Also a petition from the same persons recommending that certain changes be made in the proposed county bill, as follows:

WANT COUNTY BILL CHANGED.

Resolved, That sections 415 and 416 be amended, putting the management and control of the schools under each county, and the expense of conducting the same shall be paid by the county.

2. Resolved, That a provision shall be made that all government physicians and surgeons, who were licensed to practice in this Territory, shall be under the control of the county, but shall be paid by the Territorial government, but it shall not be construed by that provision that it shall so apply to that part of the Territory known as the leper settlement.

3. Resolved, That the district magistrates shall be elected.

4. Resolved, That the office of assessors and collector taxes shall be continued into one office.

5. Resolved, That the board of supervisors shall be paid such compensation as in manner provided in the bill.

MAUI COUNTY CHANGES.

6. Resolved, That section 187 of the old county act be amended and the rate of taxation of real and personal property for both Territorial revenue and county revenue be fixed by enactment of Legislature, at 1 per cent, or such fixed rate as would provide the necessary funds for both governments.

7. Resolved, That section 406 of the bill be amended and all persons convicted and sentenced to confinement for less than ten years shall be imprisoned in the county jail, etc., and all persons sentenced to a term of imprisonment for ten years or more shall be confined in the penitentiary of the Territory on the Island of Oahu.

Resolved, That the board of supervisors shall perform duties of their office provided by law and that they shall not be eligible to any other office or exercising the duties of such.

Resolved, That all officers of the county, excepting the members of the board of supervisors and other officers of county who shall be paid by county, shall be paid by monthly salary.

Resolved, That provision shall be made that all office candidates shall be residents of the county not less than one year, on day before the day he is elected or appointed. Nothing in such provision shall be construed in any manner to interfere with the election or appointment of government physicians or election or appointment of principal of high schools.

Kupihea presented a petition that certain improvements to the handling of freight at

Kalaupapa, Molokai, be made.

Mr. Puaia presented a petition from residents of Kohala asking for the appropriation of \$125 a month to pay a resident physician in that district.

Mr. Lewis presented a petition from residents of Hilo for the relief of Antonio G. Serrao.

Mr. Wright presented a petition from the Herald Publishing Company of Hilo asking to be given the printing of the list of county officers of Hawaii. The county not yet having been established, this went to the printing committee.

Mr. Vida presented a petition for the widening of Pua Lane and the extension of School street. Referred to the committee on public improvements.

Mr. Lewis presented a petition asking for an appropriation for the support of the Hilo band. Referred to the miscellaneous committee.

The special committee on Chinese fund asked for and was given further time to report.

COUNTY BILL HAS RIGHT OF WAY.

Then Mr. Kellinor got the floor, and presented a resolution to the effect that from and after March 9 the bill known as the "County Government Bill" be taken under consideration by the House and considered section by section until it had been disposed of, to the exclusion of other business. He moved the adoption of the resolution, and the motion was seconded by nearly every Republican in the House and by a number of Home Rulers, but Mr. Kanio sprang to his feet and objected to binding the House to the consideration of this one bill. There were many other measures, he said, of great importance. The gentleman spoke at considerable length in favor of the policy of delay, basing his course partly upon the fact that there was a considerable rainfall in his district, and if nothing but the county bill could be considered, he could give his people no relief in the event that the rule of the House permitted consideration of nothing but the county bill. More than that, the passage of this resolution would be an insult to the Senate, which body was passing other laws that it was the duty of the House to take up and consider.

Mr. Chillingworth arose in support of the resolution, and spoke at some length. The county bill, he said, was the most important measure before the House. The members had all been pledged to its passage. The sooner the House got at its consideration, the better for the House and for the government of the Territory. Many bills are already presented hinged upon the passage of the county act. The fact that the roads in Mr. Kanio's district might be washed out presented a strong reason for the passage of this act. Under its provisions, the people of his district could repair their own roads. He moved the previous question, in conclusion.

RESOLUTION PASSES.

Mr. Kupihea supported the resolution. He was ready for it. He had amendments to offer to the county bill. One of them would be to give each county, under the loan bill, an appropriation of \$1,000,000. Mr. Fernandez and Mr. Vida also supported the resolution, and it was then adopted.

Mr. Chillingworth presented a resolution providing that, as there had been some misunderstanding relative to the prices to be paid for translating bills, translators having been employed under

(Continued on page 2)

MAGNIFICENT SCENE AT POPE LEO'S JUBILEE

Thousands Throng the Great Area Under the Dome of St. Peter's—Royal Personages Present.

ROME, March 8.—When the doors of St. Peter's were opened to the waiting and dripping crowd to attend the Papal jubilee, an almost indescribable struggle occurred, in which all present forgot the rules of holiness and strove hard with push of elbows and feet to reach the interior of the sacred edifice, while on all sides were heard cries of fear and imprecations, not very well suited to the spot where a notable religious ceremony was about to begin.

Once inside the cathedral the ladies who wore lace gowns found them to be in a much mutilated state, and some of the women were carried away in a fainting condition. The tribunes were soon crowded to overflowing and all the best standing places were taken.

A period of comparative calm succeeded this great rush and the attention of the people was attracted to the gilded throne near the high altar and to the immense pillars of the basilica, hung with red silken draperies. Some of the tribunes on each side of the altar were filled with men and women blazing with decorations. In a group of royal personages were the Crown Princess Victoria of Sweden and Norway, the Countess Mathilde of Trans, of the Bourbon-Naples family; the Grand Duchess of Saxe-Weimar, Duke Robert of Parma, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg, the Prince of Liechtenstein and Prince Maximilian of Saxony.

In a special tribune was the Pope's family, the diplomatic corps and the members of the Order of Malta all in full uniform.

Special interest was shown in the innovation introduced by the uniforms of the different detachments of the papal guards. The Swiss guard wore red velvet knee breeches, red silk stockings, black shoes with red rosettes, burnished steel cuirasses inlaid with gold and steel collars in addition to large, white linen collars, starched stiff, falling over their shoulders. The silver-mounted arms of the Swiss guard were also inlaid with gold. Their worn steel helmets with red ostrich plumes, similar to the helmets of the sixteenth century.

The Noble Guard wore their new uniforms of bright red.

After an hour of very fatiguing waiting a majestic procession began to appear. It was composed of the great dignitaries of the church, forty-five Cardinals present, gorgeous in their red robes, alone making a most imposing, characteristic and picturesque group.

At 11 o'clock precisely the great bell of St. Peter's rang out a signal which was followed by the clanging of the bells of about 500 churches in Rome, as they sounded the announcement that the Pontiff was on his way to the basilica. The life of the ancient city seemed to pause for a moment, hats

were raised and the sign of the cross was made. Shortly afterwards, inside St. Peter's, silver trumpets blared out their message and the Pontiff appeared. The people held their breath for a moment and then all of the pent-up enthusiasm burst forth in a tremendous roar of welcome.

From his elevation on the sedia gestatoria, carried by twelve men in costumes of red brocade flanked by the famous Flabelli (spreading feather fans) and surmounted by a white and gold canopy, the Pope appeared to be more than a human being. He seemed to be a white spirit, this impression being added to by the Pontiff's white robes and white mitre, delicate features, face white as alabaster and his thin hand moving slowly in benediction. As the sweet-toned, well-trained voices of the Sistine Choir sang "Tues Petrus," thousands of voices shouted "Long Live Pope Leo," the banners of the various societies represented were waved and many of those present, overcome with emotion, sobbed loudly while others fainted from excess of feeling or fatigue.

Meanwhile the Pope proceeded slowly on what seemed a carpet of heads, absorbing the entire attention of the vast throng.

When the Pope arrived at the throne, the ceremony proceeded rapidly. Leaving the sedia gestatoria the Pontiff knelt and prayed and then rose without assistance, donned the falds and the new triple crown and the celebration of the mass began.

At the moment of the elevation of the Host, a profound silence fell on the assemblage, the guards presented arms, the people knelt, where it was possible for them to do so, and from the cupola came the clear, thin sounds of silver trumpets, giving the idea of heavenly music.

The Pope then administered the papal benediction and retired to a room for rest, where he prepared on purpose every time he goes to St. Peter's. There addressing Dr. Lippont, his private physician, the Pontiff said:

"You see that after all your warnings, the ceremony did me good. What touching loyalty!"

It was calculated that there were about 75,000 people present. There were about 1,000 Americans in the tribunes and the body of the church. The trans-Atlantic visitors present included Monsignor Kennedy, rector of the Catholic American College at Rome, with eighty-five American students; Monsignor O'Connell, the new rector of the Catholic University at Washington; the Very Rev. Rudolph Mayer, general of the Carmelite Order; General and Mrs. Clous and Charles Bristed Astor of New York.

NEW SUBMARINE GRAMPUS OF THE HOLLAND TYPE HAS SUCCESSFUL TRIAL TRIP

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAM.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Mar. 9.—The trial trip of the submarine torpedo boat Grampus was successfully made today.

The Grampus was constructed at the Union Iron Works as an experiment for the Holland Torpedo Boat Company. This was her second trial trip. On the first trial trip about the bay at San Francisco her best speed on the surface was nine knots an hour, or one knot an hour over the speed called for in the contract for her construction.

Although the Grampus was built under private contract it is probable that she will be purchased by a portion of the appropriation recently made for submarines by Congress and used in the Pacific naval force. One of the requirements that the United States Government would insist upon before purchasing would be that the vessel make a maximum speed of six knots under water and as the cable says that the trial was successful it is probable that such speed was attained. The vessel accommodates nine persons.

Important to Sugar Men.

SAN FRANCISCO, Mar. 9.—The Inter-State Commerce attorneys have arrived to attend the trial of the Justin case enforcing lower sugar rates, Nebraska coast transfers and reductions.

Vesuvius in Action.

NAPLES, Mar. 9.—Vesuvius is again active and is throwing up ashes and explosive globes. Tourists are flocking to this city and three American warships have arrived.

Sovereigns to Visit.

ROME, Mar. 9.—The Kaiser will visit the King of Italy in May and the Czar in November.

OIL TANKS TAKE FIRE AND MAKE A HOLOCAUST

A Terrible Disaster at a Little Railroad Town in New York State.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

OLEAN, N. Y., Mar. 9.—In an accident to an oil train here, the oil tanks ignited. A crowd had gathered when an explosion occurred and a large number of people were killed and injured. So far twenty-two bodies have been recovered.

The Transport Service.

SAN FRANCISCO, Mar. 9.—Dismissals transport service, economy.

The above cablegram, which is given in the skeletonized form in which it came, may mean one of two or three things. Possibly its interpretation is that the Government has decided to give up its transports and deal with the regular steamship lines by contract.

Wins on a Foul.

PORTLAND, Ore., Mar. 9.—O'Keefe was given the decision on a foul in the sixth round.

Strike Growing Worse.

VANCOUVER, Mar. 9.—The strike negotiations have been broken off and a bitter fight has ensued.

HONOLULU-MANILA CABLE WILL BE COMPLETED EARLY

MANILA, Feb. 11.—A dispatch received by Pillsbury, Sutro and Lawrence, legal representatives in Manila of the Pacific Commercial Cable Company, announces that the cableship bearing the great line of wire that is to connect the Philippines with the United States will reach here May 1.

It was thought that the cableship would not reach here until later in the summer but such excellent progress was made on line between San Francisco and Honolulu that the whole plan of construction has been advanced by from thirty to sixty days. It was originally estimated that it would be July 4 before the cable would be open between San Francisco and Manila and while the formal celebration of the event may not take place until that time it is believed the submarine telegraph line will be in working order many days before that date.

Since Honolulu was connected by cable with San Francisco there has been much speculation here just how the work would be carried on between Hawaii, Guam, the Philippines and China. The Mackay Company has three great cableships in the service and all are immense, speedy and powerful vessels. It may be that one of the ships will lay the submarine wire between Honolulu and Guam, that the vessel en route here is laying the cable from Guam to Manila, and that the third ship will complete the line from Manila to China. Of course this is only conjecture, for it may be that the cableship announced to arrive here May 1 will begin the line from this end to Guam. Even in this case there would be little delay in the opening of the cable between Manila and the United States, because any of the vessels can lay cable at the rate of twelve knots an hour, according to which it will only take fifteen days at the longest to connect Manila with Guam.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES FROM ASSOCIATED PRESS

LONDON, England, March 9.—After years of friction and diplomatic play that at times threatened to break friendly relations Great Britain and Russia have opened negotiations to reach an amicable understanding over the conflict of their interests in Persia and elsewhere in the East. The outcome of these negotiations will have an important bearing on all international questions throughout Asia.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9.—When the Senate met this morning a favorable report on the Panama Canal treaty was presented by the Foreign Relations committee.

Immediately the report was received Senator Morgan opened up with the line of objection which he offered during the regular session. It is very apparent that Senator Morgan intends to fight the treaty to the finish. Owing to the tactics Morgan has adopted, action was deferred for the day.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 9.—The flood season along the Mississippi is spreading disaster throughout the upper courses of the river. The water is rising over the lowlands and hundreds are homeless.

CUMBERLAND, Va., March 9.—Six persons were burned to death in a hotel fire here last night.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 9.—Robert Fitzsimmons and Jack O'Brien were matched today for a fight to take place during the summer under the auspices of one of the San Francisco clubs.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 9.—Paauhau, \$19; Hawaiian Commercial, \$47.75; Honokaa, \$15 3-8; Makaweli, \$27 7-8; Onomea, \$21.50.

SENATE WORKED BUT HOUSE DID NOTHING MUCH

The Fool Killer Missed a Big Chance in the Lower Legislative Body.

(From Saturday's Daily)

The House of Representatives wasted one more legislative day yesterday. Considering the fact that this body has not before it all the time that there is, this improvidence may be said to be somewhat ill-advised. The session was lively, even if it was short and if no particular business was done. To begin with, the island of Maui, in the person of Mr. Keliinui, suddenly discovered that it had been overlooked in the matter of membership on the Committee on Public Lands, and the island of Maui proceeded to howl about it. It came to nothing—or, at least, it came to nothing so far as the House was concerned. The whole thing went over to allow the Maui members to trade some member of the Land Committee out of his job, and to a man without prejudice it would seem that that might have been done in the first place.

Then a resolution as full of dynamite as an egg is of meat was allowed to slip through before anybody discovered how dangerous it was—hereupon the House suddenly awoke to what had been done and spent the balance of the morning session trying to get the obnoxious matter reconsidered and its consideration postponed without day. A lot of talk went to this, but it was done finally, and the House at noon adjourned for the day.

The Senate did a good deal better. The upper house sat all day, and four measures were passed. One of these is the bill authorizing the Territory to issue bonds up to \$5,000,000 to meet necessary expenditures. Another is the bill appropriating \$30,000 needed to pay the expenses of getting the money for fire claims to the parties who are entitled to it. Still another was the bill prohibiting the importation of spirituous liquors. Lastly, the bill fixing public holidays was passed. Labor Day being added to these, that to be the first Monday in September. The Republican Caucus Municipal Bill, drawn by United States District Attorney Breckons, was also introduced during the session. On the whole, it may be said to have been a profitable day in the Senate.

IN THE HOUSE.

There were the usual tedious preliminaries attending the opening session of the House yesterday. In fact, the Legislators could save approximately sixty hours of the session if they could dispense with the daily reading and interpretation of the minutes.

The first order, following the approval of the minutes, was the reading of a communication from the Senate reciting the passage by that body of certain bills amendatory of the code of the Territory.

Residents of Buckles Lane presented a petition asking for the appropriation of \$2,000 for the improvement of that thoroughfare. Referred to the committee on public expenditures.

The residents of Waiakala presented a petition asking for the appropriation of \$27,000 for roads and bridges, and \$2,000 for macadamizing the main government road from the native church to the bridge at Alamaki stream. This also went to the public expenditures committee.

A petition was presented to have the government acquire and operate the Pahoa waterworks. This last petition was, on motion, referred to a special committee consisting of Kumalae, Jaeger and Purdy.

The printing committee reported that the leper bill, the vaccination bill, the labor bill and various minor measures had been printed.

RAP AT THE SPEAKER.

Keliinui presented a resolution to amend the rules so as to allow the island of Maui two representatives on the committee on public lands. He said that although the Speaker himself was from Maui, yet by some underhand means, when the list of committees had been made up, Maui had been entirely overlooked as to membership on this important committee.

The Speaker remarked that he was himself a member, ex-officio, of all committees, and then the House got into a tangle from which Harris tried to point the way out by the suggestion that, while the island of Hawaii, with three members on the committee in question, was a large island, deserving large representation, yet he thought Mr. Fernandez might be asked to withdraw under the rules in favor of some Maui man. Mr. Keliinui declined to accept this solution, and Chillingworth, who favored the pretensions of Maui and said so, moved that the resolution go over until tomorrow to permit of an accommodation being arranged without increasing the size of the committee. This carried and the following resolutions were introduced:

To put in the loan bill the sum of \$5,000 for the encouragement of the Hilo band.

To provide that the clerk of the Fourth Circuit Court and the Fourth District Court be paid a salary of \$100 a month.

THE SPEAKER SCORES

Mr. Kealawa asked that the latter resolution be taken up and passed at once, making an impassioned speech in support of his motion, and was quietly told by the Speaker that the usual course was to refer resolutions of this character to the judiciary committee for investigation, and on motion this was the action taken.

Kumalae gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to authorize W. W. Diamond and his associates to manufacture and sell fuel and illuminating gas and by-products in Honolulu and asked for suspension of the rules to take up the bill and pass it by title to first reading. This was permitted.

Mr. Kumalae also introduced a bill to extend Puuhili street from Nuuanu to Fort in the city of Honolulu.

Mr. Purdy introduced a resolution for the appropriation of \$100 for a teacher's cottage at Waipio, Hawaii.

TO FETTER PLAGUE SCARE

Fulua presented a resolution asking that the Board of Health be requested to furnish the House with a list of sus-

pected plague cases and deaths occurring during the past two years, such information to be forthcoming not later than next Monday morning. A number of other resolutions were presented, as follows:

Mr. Damien introduced the following, which was referred to the committee on public health:

"Be It Resolved, That the sum of \$40,000 be inserted in the appropriation bill or loan bill for the purchase of a burial ground within a limit of four miles from the city of Honolulu; and be it further

"Resolved, That the Superintendent of Public Works be authorized to negotiate a purchase of said cemetery."

Mr. Kailli introduced a resolution, which went to the health committee, asking for \$1,920 for the pay of a physician at Kilauea and Hanalei, Kauai.

Mr. Kealawa gave the following notices of bills to be introduced:

First—An act to amend sections 260, 261, and repeal section 264, of the Civil Laws set forth in a compilation made by Sidney M. Ballou under authority of the Legislature, and published, entitled, "Civil Laws relating to Oles reservation."

Second—An act relating to district courts of the Territory of Hawaii.

Mr. Kailli's act amending paragraph 2 and repealing paragraphs 3 and 4 of section 537, chapter 59, Civil Laws, as compiled by S. M. Ballou, read first time by title and referred to the printing committee.

TO MAINTAIN WATERWORKS.

Vida gave notice of the following bills:

First—An act to authorize A. V. Gear, his associates and assigns, to construct, operate and maintain waterworks and granting the right to lay and maintain water pipes on certain streets on the island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii.

Second—An act to authorize A. V. Gear, his associates and assigns, to produce and manufacture electricity for the purpose of supplying and selling of electric light, power and heat in Honolulu and on the island of Oahu, and granting the right therein to construct, erect and place poles, and hang or suspend wires thereon and therefrom, and construct underground conduits for the transmission of electricity in and upon the streets therein.

Kuphea presented the list of bills of which previous notice had been given by him. They were read by title and passed to first reading. The measures were amendatory of existing laws, save the bill to exempt persons having more than five children from the payment of personal tax, the bill providing that the Hawaiian language be taught in the public schools, and the bill to prohibit aliens from fishing in Hawaiian waters.

Mr. Lewis presented a resolution appropriating \$46,000 for repairs to roads on Hawaii, rock crusher for North Hilo, and roads and bridges for the same district.

HOUSE WAKES UP

Now it so happened that when the plague resolution had been introduced it had contrary to the usual order, been adopted by the House, the members letting it slip past them, apparently without realizing its purport. Harris called for it from the clerk at this point and it went down the line on his side of the House as far as Chillingworth. That gentleman read it and at once arose to move reconsideration. He said that the resolution was a dangerous one. He had voted for it, but if it were passed its effect would be merely to advertise to the world that there was a taint of plague here. At once the United States Medical Inspector who had been trying to keep this port clean would be notified from Washington to establish quarantine thus putting the poor men who made their living on the docks in danger of starvation. What then would become of the prosperity of the city? Not a tourist would come here and the ship-

ping and commerce would be prostrated.

The Speaker decided that the Chillingworth motion was out of order, on the ground that the House had no record that the gentleman had voted as he said that he had. The resolution had passed on a viva voce vote.

Chillingworth thereupon sat down, and Harris arose to make the point that he had seen Chillingworth vote in the affirmative, and to call for the minutes on the question. He believed that Chillingworth had a right to make the motion that he had made.

THE RESOLUTION BEATEN.

The Chair thought the point well taken, and reversed its ruling, allowing the motion to reconsider to be put. The motion carried, and Chillingworth continued his address on the same lines. There was no member of this House, he said, who could prove that there was plague here or that this was an infected port. He was supported by Harris, who said that we were about to ship away from this port \$30,000,000 worth of sugar. Quarantine now would mean that this would be stopped, and all commerce would be stopped. This would mean the loss of millions of dollars to the islands. He moved that consideration of the resolution be indefinitely postponed.

Kailli opposed this, saying that there never had been a meeting of the committee on public health and education and he thought it time that one was called. More than that, if there was plague here he wanted to know it. He did not believe in bringing people here in ignorance of the true condition, to die of plague and be buried. It would be better and more honest, in the interest of all the people, to declare quarantine and close the port.

Greenwell favored the Harris motion and several of the Home Rulers opposed it, being desirous of arriving at the true status of the plague situation here. After the discussion had continued past the noon hour, a vote was taken and the Harris motion to postpone consideration of the plague resolution indefinitely was carried. Then the House adjourned until today to give the several committees a chance to prepare their reports.

THE SENATE.

The Senate met in regular session yesterday with all members present.

Secretary Savidge read a communication from Secretary Hawes acknowledging the receipt of the Senate's confirmation of the medical appointments.

The notification of the House's adoption of the Senate leper and fire claims resolutions was read and accepted.

LICENSE FOR DRESSMAKERS.

Senator Dickey reported for the Committee on Miscellaneous Petitions recommending the passage of Kalaauokalani's dressmaking bill, but favoring the reduction of the license from \$25 to \$20.

Senator McCandless reported for the Public Lands Committee recommending the passage of the bill containing the Governor's emergency recommendations.

He reported also recommending that Kalaauokalani's general electric bill be laid on the table, to be considered with the loan bill which contained an item of \$150,000 for an underground conduit to hold all wires, government and private corporations.

Senator Kalaauokalani opposed the report and the burying of his bill. Senator Dickey said that was not the intention of the committee.

Senator C. Brown also favored the report and stated that an estimate for a conduit had been made for the Mutual Telephone Co and it was found that it would cost \$180,000. The report was tabled to be taken up with the appropriation bill.

FIRE CLAIMS EXPENSES.

Senator Achi moved that the fire claim expense bill be taken from the table and considered on its third reading.

He offered an amendment which proved to be a substitute. Senator C. Brown objected to the substitute being considered as an amendment, and he was sustained by the chair. Achi appealed from the ruling, but was not sustained by the house. Upon motion of Senator Brown the bill was referred to the Ways and Means Committee.

McCandless wanted the committee instructed to report within thirty minutes which brought an angry retort from Senator Brown, and Senator Baldwin stated that the committee would report as soon as it could. A motion by Isenberg to take a recess until two o'clock was lost.

Senator Achi gave notice of an act "providing for the payment of the bonds to be issued by the Governor and secretary as authorized by Congress."

Senator J. T. Brown moved the insertion in the appropriation bill of an item of \$3,000 for the improvement of Richardson street in South Hilo and also of \$800 for a school house in Puna, Hawaii.

TAXES TWICE A YEAR.

Senator C. Brown gave notice of an act amending the law relating to internal taxes. Senator Brown stated that the act provided that taxes should in the future be paid twice a year, in June and November instead of all at one time.

JUDICIARY REPORTS.

Senator Brown reported for the Judiciary Committee on the following bills: Recommending the passage of the bill regarding "notice by publication" with the addition of the following words: "or in such other newspapers as may be declared by the Supreme Court to be of general circulation and suitable for such purpose."

Recommending the passage of the bill providing for the compilation of the laws by a commission. No compilation has been made since 1889.

Recommending the passage of the bill relating to guardians and wards.

Recommending the passage of the bill to abolish estates in joint tenancy and by entirety, also the act defining the terms "felony" or "crime," also the act relating to waiver of jury in criminal cases, also the act relating to criminal jurisdiction of district magistrates.

The committee recommended also the adoption of the bill limiting the power of courts relating to contempt.

Senator Paris gave notice of a bill providing for appropriations for salaries of government officers from July 1st to December 31st, 1903.

The House bill providing for a flag for Hawaii passed its second reading.

The bill to encourage the cultivation of pineapples and cashews also passed its second reading.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

In the afternoon the local option bill introduced by Senator Dickey was given a second reading by title and referred to the Committee on Miscellaneous Business.

LOAN BILL PASSES.

The Brown loan bill authorizing bonds up to \$5,000,000 at the pleasure of the Legislature was passed, McCandless voting "no."

Senator McCandless moved an amendment limiting the bond issue to \$1,000,000, saying that if the whole amount was authorized it would give \$3,000,000 for the Public Works office to spend, and that department would have to be continued after December 31, 1903. Senator Brown replied that it was only a general loan bill and it still remained for the Senate to say how much the bond issue should be and what the Public Works Department should spend. The amendment was lost, Senator Baldwin also opposing it.

MONEY FOR FIRE CLAIMS.

Senator Baldwin reported favorably on the Achi fire claims bill recommending an amendment making the appropriation \$30,000 and also providing that the money should be paid out only upon warrants drawn by the Auditor at the order of the Secretary of the Territory. Senator C. Brown said he favored the bill with the amendments, stating that \$3,000 would be needed to bring the money from Washington, and \$1,500 for the expenses of the agent. This would leave \$18,000 for floating the bonds if the depository bill is not passed. He stated also that the bonds must first be sent here as the signatures of the Governor and Secretary are required.

The bill was passed with the amendments, Kalaauokalani, Kaohi and Nakapahu voting against it.

PROHIBIT LIQUOR IMPORTATION.

The Senate also passed unanimously the Judiciary Committee bill prohibiting the importation of spirituous liquors except by a person duly licensed to sell liquors.

The Senate also passed unanimously the bill designating certain holidays in Hawaii with an amendment including the first Monday in September as Labor Day.

The retail malt liquor license bill was referred back to committee, as there are many amendments to be proposed.

The bill relating to the practice of medical surgery was given a second reading and referred to the miscellaneous committee.

The mortgage redemption bill was given a second reading and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The bill to prevent the wanton destruction of food fishes passed a second reading, and will be put on its final passage today.

The bill amending the internal tax law was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The bill providing for a fish commissioner passed its second reading, with an amendment striking out the section giving the commissioner power to enter any house.

Achi's amendment striking out the payment of a salary was lost; another amendment by him fixing the term at four years was adopted. The bill will come up for final passage today.

The act relating to felonious branding of cattle passed its second reading. Senator Brown explained that the bill simply decreased the penalty from two years to one. Senator Isenberg wanted the "donkey" included, saying that many of them were now being raised in Kona. The amendment was carried. The bill will be read for the third time on Monday.

The McCandless bill amending the exemption law was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Brown bill relating to criminal practice was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The bill relating to savings banks and trust companies, and giving to banks the right to act as trustees for estates, etc., was referred to the Committee on Public Expenditures, Senator Brown asking that it be not referred to the Judiciary Committee as he was interested in the bill.

A letter was read from Secretary Hawes acknowledging on behalf of the Governor the receipt of the concurrent leper and fire claims resolutions.

Senator Crabbe under suspension of the rules introduced "an act to provide for the incorporation of cities within the Territory of Hawaii."

This is the bill prepared for the Republican Central Committee by R. W. Breckons.

THE SUGAR CROP COMING IN FAST

Almost the entire Inter-Island fleet was in the harbor yesterday, all the boats but the Ke Au Hou coming loaded to the guards with the sugar. The Ke Au Hou would have brought her full quota too, but for the fact that a slight accident compelled her to stop loading at Kilauea and return to this port. She brought 3000 bags of W. G. sugar, as it was. The Kaula came in to port yesterday with 624 bags of sugar from Kukuhaele for F. A. Schaefer & Co. Purser McNamara of the Kaula reported, incidentally, that W. J. Richert of Honokaa lost one of his thumbs while lassoing cattle on his range last Friday. The Waiakala came into port yesterday morning with 3800 bags of sugar for Castle & Cooke. The Waiakali brought 5000 bags for Hackfeld & Co from Eleale, and the W. G. Hall brought 6000 bags of sugar for the same firm. The purser of the Hall reports sugar on the Garden Isle as follows: Kakaia 2500 bags, Knudsen 1-600, Makaweli 2050, Gay & Robinson 7250, Koloa 1800, McBryde 6000, Lihue 1800, Grove Farm 1000, Hanamaulu 1441, Makae 43 658, Kilauea 1000.

THIS IS THE SEASON when death stalks through the land in the form of pneumonia. The surest defense against this disease is Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It always cures and cures quickly. All druggists and dealers sell it. Benson Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii Territory.

FORECAST OF THE REPORT ON GREAT COAL STRIKE

Governor Taft of the Philippines May Be Chief Justice of Supreme Court.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

NEW YORK, Mar. 6.—The Herald states that the coal commission will recommend:

A ten per cent increase of miners' wages for three years. That operators shall pay by weight instead of by car. The commission gives an indirect recognition of the Union but condemns the boycott.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—It is reported that Governor Taft of the Philippines will succeed Chief Justice Fuller of the Supreme Court when the latter retires.

CHICAGO, March 6.—Fifty-six hundred machinists of this city demand an increase of pay and a day of nine hours.

COLIMA, March 6.—There is renewed activity on the part of the volcano and the people are fleeing to the hills.

BERLIN, March 6.—Sugar producers want the Government to introduce the Austrian system of allotment.

TANGIER, March 6.—The pretender to the throne of Morocco has been captured by the Sultan's troops.

OTTAWA, March 6.—The Government intends to pass a law imposing a Chinese poll tax of \$500.

ROME, March 6.—The health of the Pope has improved.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 6.—It is announced that peace has been restored in Honduras, and that Rear-Admiral Glass will return with his fleet to San Francisco.

HONGKONG, March 6.—Sir Liang Chen Tung, the new Minister of China to the United States, in succession to Wu Ting Fang, sailed today for his post of duty by the Pacific Mail steamship Korea.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 6.—The Democratic caucus of the Senate elected Senator Gorman of Maryland chairman. This action of the caucus indicates that Senator Gorman has resumed his old time place in the councils of his party.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Mar. 7.—The cruiser Chattanooga was launched today. This vessel is one of six, the others being the De Moines, Cleveland, Denver, Galveston and Tacoma. Each is to cost \$1,741,800.

The Chattanooga is a second-class protected cruiser of a type which is called a slight improvement over the cruiser Raleigh. Her length over all is 308 feet, two inches; her beam is forty-three feet, and her full-load displacement is 3,400. The contractors were required to secure a speed of sixteen and one-half knots with the vessel.

The fighting power of the new cruiser is centered in a main battery of ten 50-calibre rapid-fire 5-inch rifles of the latest pattern, and in secondary battery of eight 6-pounders, two 1-pounders, and a pair of Colt machine guns. These weapons will be mounted on the spar deck, the main decks—two, one forward and one aft, on the spar deck, where they will have commanding fields of action, and the eight remaining on the broadside batteries of the main-deck.

TACOMA, Mar. 7.—Benson, the murderer, has been captured. He was a convict in the Washington State prison at Olympia and on March 1st made a desperate dash for liberty. He killed the jailer and got away and has been in hiding since.

GREEN FALLS, N. Y., Mar. 7.—Nineteen laborers were drowned today in the Hudson river near this point by the capsizing of a schooner which had eighty men on board.

NEW YORK, Mar. 7.—The Dresser Company, commission merchants, have failed for \$1,000,000.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Mar. 7.—A strike of 40,000 coal miners in Illinois has been averted by a six-cent raise.

PHILADELPHIA, Mar. 7.—A strike has been declared in the works of the American Bridge Company, employing 2000 hands.

MONTREAL, Mar. 7.—In a fire on a steamer here, two were killed and seventy-five injured.

CHICAGO, Mar. 7.—The Republicans have nominated Graessli for mayor.

BUDAPEST, March 8.—A demonstration by socialists here today led to a riot which was only quelled when the police succeeded in dispersing the mob. The battle between the socialists and the police raged for several hours and much damage was done to property and several persons were seriously wounded.

NEW YORK, March 8.—A heavy fog spreads over the entire harbor and in consequence traffic is practically suspended. The ferries feel their way across the rivers but not always without accident. Three collisions have occurred between such vessels but no loss of life has resulted.

NEW YORK, March 8.—A great mass meeting was held tonight in the interest of the plan to raise funds for the Beecher Memorial. Addresses were made by Ex-President Cleveland and Justice Brewer of the United States Supreme Court.

PANAMA, March 8.—In a desperate battle just reported, General Ferrera, leader of the government forces, was killed and his entire staff captured. The rebels were completely successful and the federal troops have been scattered.

SAINT THOMAS, D. W. I., March 8.—Heavy earthquakes are reported from many parts on the island of Santo Domingo. Volcanic outbreaks are feared.

FERGUSON, B. C., March 8.—By an explosion of gas in a mine here today, four miners lost their lives.

TRANSLATIONS AND THE WORK OF PROOF READERS OCCUPY HOUSE TIME

Printing Committee Work Is Brought Up Early
and Nothing Else Has a Chance
Up to Adjournment.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

What will be the disposition of the House as to pay for the work of putting into the vernacular the bills presented to it, is still undecided, though there was a breezy half hour spent on it yesterday. The House adjourned during the talking. There was a report made showing the men who are doing the work, but despite Mr. Harris' demand that the bills for work done be down to the House they did not come in.

The session of the lower body was unproductive of result other than the submission of a few reports, for the discussion of the matter of pay consumed all the time left after translations were made. There were a number of newly printed bills laid before the members and the outlook is that there will be some work done upon these, as soon as the committees get down to the labor of considering them in earnest.

The Senate did some hard work during the morning, giving a large number of measures second reading, among them those affecting court procedure and passed to third reading the emergency appropriation bill, adding to it a clause which will permit of the widening and straightening of the Waialae road, so that the Rapid Transit line may be pushed along. The business was in good condition and the bills are well advanced.

WORK OF THE LOWER HOUSE

The Military Committee reported as follows, as the first business of the day: In favor of appropriating \$5,000 for armory for Co. I, N. G. H., at Waiuku; \$5,000 instead of \$15,000 for an armory at Hilo; against an appropriation for the Hilo band, on the ground that it was a local institution.

FAVOR MANY ROADS.

The Committee on Public Lands reported at length, Wright dissenting, with a minority report favoring \$30,000 for Kona roads, dropped by the committee. The report contains: \$3000 for extension of road leading from Honouliuli, Keokea, South Kona; \$2500 instead of \$3000 as in the resolution, for road from the Keel end of Honouliuli road to Palipoko; \$5000 for a road from Kalahiki (uka) to Pahoehehe (ka); \$6000 for new road from Hookea beach to Keala beach, and from Keala to Keokea, mauka; \$5000 for road from Maalea to Lahaina, Maui; \$4000 for road from Keahualono to Kiholo, North Kona; \$5000 for repair of road from Kiholo to Huehue, North Kona; \$5000 for repair of roads in Kau; \$14,000 for bridges on Oahu; \$8000 for road from Waimea to Nohoanaka, South Kona; \$4000 for repair of road from Waimea to Mawakea, South Kona; \$5000 for a new road from upper end of Kaunahu road to Waimea road; \$5000 for new graded road from J. G. Jones' store at Kukuihaele plantation to join the Kaunahu road; \$3000 for constructing new roads, etc., from Pali to Kukuihaele; \$2000 for repairing road from Kukuihaele church to Kapulena church; \$3000 for repair of road from Kapulena church to Puahalei; \$4000 for repairing road from Puahalei gulch to Halekoko gulch; \$6000 for repairing road from Honokalani to Poiolokamanu; \$3000 for repairing road from Kukuihaele church to Kapulena church.

Kapulena presented petitions of many citizens of the Fifth District, praying for a public cemetery and other health regulations were received and referred to the Health Committee. A large number of bills were ready and were distributed to members.

FIGHT OVER PRICES.

The Printing Committee reported that 4 bills had been sent to various offices to be printed at the rate of \$1.50 per page and submitted the following list of translators: Enoch Johnson, J. M. Bepepe, D. H. Kahalelelo, John Shelton, W. J. Coelho, John Kea, George Arkham, John Wise, C. Pianaia, William Rathburn, Charles Blake, Charles Oley, D. Kalauokalani, Jr., and J. A. King.

Harris said that his resolution called for the bills incurred by the Printing Committee. The Speaker said that he wanted to call attention of the committee to the fact that the committee had no right to employ translators. He said the rules to show that the official interpreter was responsible for translations and had the choice of his assistants with the consent of the Speaker.

He said the Speaker was responsible for the conduct of the business of the House. In the list presented the chair would realize that competent men as well as incompetents had been employed. The committee, he said, had no authority to hire men to work as translators.

WILL PAY NO MORE.

Under the circumstances, he said, he would be obliged to rule that work contracted for would be paid for at the rate of 50 cents a page and the vote of the House would be necessary to secure any larger pay.

Harris raised the point that his resolution called for the amounts expended yet he could not find that the committee had furnished the information. He then moved the adoption of the minority report of the Printing Committee. This was called up and Kumae took the floor to urge an allowance for proof reading. He said the House was necessary and that the House refusal would compel the committee to pay bills incurred. He said it would be foolish to employ men and not pay them. He asserted that printers did not want to do the work until they found out some one else was doing it. He said the proofreaders were the translators.

WOULD BE A RECORD.

Knudsen said the House would put itself on record as willing to pay \$1.75 for work that can be done for \$1.50, which would hold up the House to ridicule and shame.

Greenwell advocated the adoption of his report. He said it would be a waste of public money to pay for such proof reading as has been done.

In the midst of the argument the House adjourned, an attempt to take a recess until 2 p. m. having been voted down. Again it was the Kumale-Kahino factions which preferred rest to labor.

IN THE SENATE.

The Senate did another good day's work yesterday passing five bills.

Senator Dickey for the Committee on Miscellaneous Petitions reported favorably on the bill repealing the law on "desertion of married persons." The law he said gave district magistrates equity powers and was "a blot on the statute books of advanced civilization." The report was adopted, the bill to be read for the third time on Monday.

NO COUNTIES YET.

Senator McCandless for the Ways and Means Committee reported on the bill setting aside park land for the County of East Hawaii, favoring the general plan of setting aside land for recreation parks, but recommending that the bill be laid on the table as it was premature, there being no such county. Report adopted.

Senator Dickey reported against the resolution directing an inquiry into the refusal to issue a liquor license to the Occidental Hotel. The license had been refused by Treasurer Wright because the hotel was outside the fixed limits. Though licenses had been issued to hotels yet it was where the hotel bar was not easily accessible to the street.

Senator Paris' bill exempting ramie and coffee from taxation for ten years passed its first reading and was ordered printed.

Senator McCandless moved the insertion in the appropriation bill of the recommendations of the Ewa and Waianae road boards.

Senator Brown's bill amending the taxation law in regard to semi-annual payments passed first reading and was ordered printed.

Senator Dickey gave notice of and introduced a bill changing the regulation in regard to giving notice of meetings of boards of registration.

Senator Achi gave notice of an "instrument" to repeal Senate Rule 52, requiring one day's notice of intention to bring in a bill.

FLAG BILL A LAW.

The House bill establishing the Hawaiian flag as the Territorial flag second to the stars and stripes passed third reading and was adopted, Senator Kaohi being the only one voting "no." He explained his vote by saying he wanted the Hawaiian flag to come first, not second.

The Senate bill defining felonies was passed unanimously.

The bill providing for the protection of food fishes and prohibiting the use of explosives was read for the third time. An amendment by Dickey striking out \$20 as the minimum fine for selling fish unlawfully taken was lost.

Senator J. T. Brown offered an amendment including other fish nets, but upon motion of Senator Kalauokalani action was deferred until next Wednesday.

JUDICIARY REPORTS.

Senator Brown reported against the bill transferring from the governor to the senate the approval of the rules and regulations of the Board of Health. Such a law would require a special session of the senate if occasion arose where new rules were required immediately. The bill was tabled.

A favorable report was made on the bill reducing the penalty for embezzlement from life imprisonment to ten years, and making it to include all public officers.

A favorable report was made also on the bill relating to criminal procedure. The passage was recommended also of the bill reducing the punishment for burglary from life to twenty years, and also of the bill reducing the punishment for malicious injury to one year.

The passage of the bill permitting circuit judges to commit juvenile offenders to the reformatory was also recommended by the Judiciary Committee.

(Continued on Page 5.)

LABOR ON THE BOND ISSUE AT WASHINGTON

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 23.—Difficulties in the way of the Hawaiian bonds have delayed the issue. It is realized that the law, authorizing payment of five claims, was not carefully drawn and that knowledge now possessed, could have been used profitably to improve the measure before it was acted upon by Congress.

However, the issue of bonds will probably be ready by the time this letter reaches Honolulu. But it may take longer. There have been annoying delays because of the divided jurisdiction between the Department of the Interior and the Treasury Department and what is several people's business is nobody's business. The low rate of interest, four per cent, considering the brief term, which was emphasized in a cable-gram from here a couple of weeks ago, has proven a constant stumbling block. Mr. W. O. Smith and Mr. J. G. Pratt have been working diligently with the Treasury Department and the Department of the Interior authorities to expedite the negotiations. Were it not for their presence here it is doubtful if Hawaii would see anything of the bonds for some months. It is probable that the bonds will be so drawn as to be payable, principle and interest, in New York in gold.

WILCOX GETS NOTHING.

Delegate Wilcox has been unable to proceed any farther with his bill for the modification of election laws in Hawaii. As stated in my last letter the Committee on Territories only agreed to report the bill so that Mr. Wilcox could go back to Hawaii and say that he had done something this winter. He has introduced several petitions from people in the islands which have been referred to the House Committee on Territories, where they will repose. These petitions are as follows:

Petitions of 606 voters of Honolulu, Hawaii, for the enactment of a law to provide the Hawaiian citizens with homesteads from the public lands in Hawaii.

Also, petitions of 465 voters of Honolulu, for the enactment of a law transferring all Territorial lands for the purposes of counties, towns and municipalities.

Also, petitions of 370 voters of Honolulu, for the enactment of a law transferring the care and maintenance of the leper settlement of Kalaupapa, Molokai, to the Federal Government; also to make it a leper reservation for the United States and Hawaii alone.

Also, resolution of the Home Rule Party of the Territory of Hawaii, commending and urging the speedy enactment by Congress of certain recommendations made by the subcommittee of the Senate Committee on the Pacific Islands and Porto Rico.

A patent has been granted to Mr. Robert Scott, of Honolulu, for a machine for conveying and loading crops of merchandise.

The Senate, at the request of Senator Foraker, has ordered the printing of 1,682 copies of the report and appendices of the Mitchell subcommittee report on the Hawaiian Islands.

pendices of the Mitchell subcommittee report on the Hawaiian Islands.

E. P. DOLE IN WASHINGTON.
Mr. E. P. Dole, of Honolulu, former Attorney General of Hawaii, arrived here three days ago and is a guest at the Riggs House. "I had a very pleasant trip here from Honolulu," said he last evening, "I stopped a couple of days in San Francisco and then started on over the Southern Pacific for the east, carrying one day in New Orleans. "Since arriving here I have been preparing myself for the argument before the Supreme Court next week, March 2, of the Osaki case. Mr. Richards, the Solicitor General of the Department of Justice, lately appointed to be judge of the Sixth Circuit Federal court, will be associated with me and Mr. R. J. Coudert, of New York, will argue on the other side. Mr. Coudert pronounces this case the most important from a constitutional standpoint of any since the Dred Scott cases."

Mr. Dole plans to take a trip east after the argument of his case. He will go to Boston to visit relatives and may also go up to Skowhegan, Me., his native town, for a visit to other relatives.

MORE COMMISSIONS.

Mr. W. O. Smith is making good progress towards securing a commission from the land office and from the Marine Hospital Service to visit Hawaii this summer. This will be done without any additional appropriation from Congress. There is good reason to suppose that the plan of Mr. Smith as to these commissions will be carried out successfully.

CUBAN SUGAR.

Hon. Max J. Baehr, United States Consul at Cienfuegos, Cuba, has forwarded to the State Department, under date of January 23, an account of the sugar crop in Santa Clara, in which he says:

"The sugar-cane-grinding season commenced about a month ago, and, deeming it of interest to commerce to have information as to the sugar crop in the Province of Santa Clara, I submit the following statement:

"All the 'ingenios' (sugar estates) in this province are now grinding, and a good crop is anticipated by the planters, who are much elated, as the production will be larger than last year, and the price for sugar is already considerably higher.

"This province produced last year 279,659 tons, and it is estimated that this year's production will exceed the last by 35,629 tons, in fact, some of the ingenios have now more cane standing in their fields than they will be able to grind, as the grinding has to be stopped in the latter part of May, when the rainy season sets in.

"There have come into Cienfuegos 101,887 bags, and about 55,000 of these were sold at 2.5 cents per pound, the rest having been stored to await better prices, which are not expected until the reciprocity treaty has been ratified. The treaty is the sole hope of the planters."

ERNEST G. WALKER.

CAPITAL READY FOR THOSE WHO ARE WILLING TO ENGAGE IN FIBER PLANTING ON OAHU

The men who are behind the Hawaiian Fiber Company and the Oahu Railway and Land Company have reached the conclusion that they are so well satisfied with the prospect for certain profit to follow the cultivation here of sisal on a large scale that they will back practical farmers, who wish to engage in the growing of the product, who on their part, will show an evidence of wishing to engage, in good faith, in the cultivation of the fiber plant.

The proposition, to put it in few words, is this: The Oahu Railway Company has title to large bodies of land that are believed to be adapted for the growing of sisal. It is proposed that these lands shall be rented in small tracts to men wishing to engage in sisal production, the Hawaiian Fiber Company to mill their product and extract the fiber, the rent for the land to be paid in a certain percentage of the fiber yielded. This is probably the best proposition ever made for the encouragement of small farming in a perfectly practical way on the Islands. The men who are behind it, and who are willing thus to back the sisal grower, have the money to do what they propose to do, and are perfectly responsible in every way. A mill will be put up to macerate the sisal and prepare the fiber for market, and the growers can haul their product to this mill and have it prepared for shipment. And the grower, moreover, can take any sized tract of land he thinks he can handle.

In the case of men who wish to engage in the industry on a large scale, operating their own mills, provision will be made for leasing them tracts of land of any size they may desire. Thus the farmer can mill his own product, or he can have it milled for him at one of the larger mills—it is intended to have several if the plan succeeds—to be built by the owners of the land. Lands that are now lying idle will thus be brought under cultivation, to the profit of the owners, and to the building up, it is hoped, of a number of prosperous communities where are now vast waste tracts that are practically worthless as they lie. The railway company, of course, will make a profit also from the handling of the sisal, but nobody will object to that so long as the country is developed and the Island of Oahu is made the home of thousands of active and wide-awake American

farmers, raising their families on the soil.

In connection with the interest at present being aroused in sisal, the Fiber Company has also undertaken a number of tests, whose results will tend to establish a wide knowledge of the adaptability of soils of various quality and at diverse elevations for the growing of sisal. It has been claimed that fiber grown on the lower and drier lands was of greater length and of somewhat higher quality than that raised on the richer soils of the higher lands, where there was a great precipitation, but on the other hand that the yield of the sisal plants on the higher lands was greater in bulk. With a view to establish the truth or falsity of these claims, the fiber company has been getting samples of sisal grown on various kinds of soil and at different elevations, extracting the fiber and sending it to experts on the mainland for their opinion as to its length, quality and general adaptability for commercial uses.

Tests of the fiber grown in several different localities have already been made in this way, with results so far that are eminently satisfactory in all cases. Notably, there has been received the expert's report on a lot of fiber grown on the Leliehua tract, at an elevation of between 800 and 900 feet above sea level, and on land that is very rich, with a heavy annual rainfall. This land lies right alongside the colony lands at Wahiawa, in fact, and is of the same quality in all respects. The expert reported that the sample of fiber submitted was equal to the best that is grown in Yucatan—and that is about as good as there is. Yucatan, in fact, is the place where is grown the finest quality of sisal grown in the world. If sisal of a marketable quality can be grown on the high lands as well as on the low, dry coral lands, there is no reason why its production should not become in time one of the chief sources of the wealth of the Islands.

The Fiber Company whose address is Sisal, asks growers of sisal in all parts of the Islands to send uncleaned sisal leaves, to be tested under this arrangement to get the expert's opinion. Not more than two dozen leaves of the plant will be wanted from each grower. These will be put through the mill, and will then be marked and the fiber packed most carefully and sent to the Coast for submission to the judges. The returns from each lot, as soon as received

PORTO RICANS SENATE IS ARE KICKING READY FOR Make Complaint to ITS WORK Government at Under a Special Washington. Order Action Begins.

(From Monday's daily.)

County bill work should mark the action of both houses of the Legislature today. It is certain that the Senate proposes to begin active and close labor along that line, and all that remains to be done then is to get the bill before the House.

The work of the upper body begins under a rule which fixes the order of the three most important measures. The county law will come up first, then the loan and finally the appropriation measures, these three occupying the attention of the upper body until they have been completed. The only possible hitch is that the English version of the county law may not be complete, although it has been definitely promised.

The most recent delay in the consideration of county legislation was in no way due to either printer or committee, but a misunderstanding was, in reality, back of it all. The measure, as introduced, was that of the Republican commission, the pamphlet form measure being submitted. It was the intention of the Republican members to have printed only the Hawaiian version, and to follow the measure through the committee, using the pamphlet printed by the Republican committee. This sounded well enough, but when the time came it did not pan out properly. Speaker Beckley had not thoroughly understood the proposal, and when on Friday the Hawaiian version was on hand and action was proposed, he vetoed procedure under any such course. He said it would be necessary to have an English bill, printed in regular form, so that amendments could be followed closely by all the members of the House, which, in his opinion, would be impossible and likely to produce confusion. Consequently he ordered an English copy printed, and this it is that will cause the delay, if any occurs.

In the House, the plan is the same as has been contemplated from the first. If the bill is brought before the body at all the plan is to pass the bill on second reading by title, then refer it to the committee of the whole, and at once move to go into committee. Should this be done the committee would make the bill the daily order, and nothing would be allowed to interfere, except the emergency appropriation bill, which it is desired to pass with as much speed as possible, as the road work on this island is paid until money is forthcoming.

The Republican situation is clearing. The outlook is that there will be a getting together of the various elements, though several of the Hawaiian members have declared they will not act longer with certain of their own party. There was to have been a caucus yesterday of the members of the lower house, but only four of the majority showed up at the hour set, and after a good long wait they called it off and separated to their homes to get a good rest for the battles of today.

There was a caucus of Republican members, however, during the afternoon. It followed the gathering at Pualeilani. The decision of the Kumalemen was that there should be no delay as to the immediate rushing through of a county measure. Little discussion was had on the subject of amendments, for the plan is to secure some kind of work and thus avoid the charge of delaying the session for selfish reasons.

The Home Rulers have not abandoned hope that they will be able to score, and largely too, on the consideration of the county bill. It is not the intention of the minority to again attempt to force their bill, according to what has become the gossip of the day, but rather to move the various sections of their measure as substitutes for the sections of the Republican measure as they come up. There has been promised some Republican support for various features of the Home Rule bill, and consequently it is thought that there may be a large number of amendments before the measure goes up to the Senate.

MONEY WAITING IN WASHINGTON

Governor Dole received the following cablegram yesterday from the Secretary of the Interior:

"WASHINGTON, March 7.—To Governor Hawaii.—Territorial bonds and regulations under Fire Claims Act ready for shipment. Has Legislature appropriated and Governor remitted to Secretary Treasury money for expenses incident to disbursement of Federal appropriation by representative of Treasury Department who will go to Honolulu."

HITCHCOCK.

"Secretary."
The entire text being made free of charge. The value of a test of this kind can hardly be estimated, but growers of sisal will understand how much it will mean to them. If they are raising fiber of the first class, this will advise them of the fact and give them some pointers as to its disposition with the largest amount of profit to themselves.

The Oahu Railway Company yesterday obtained samples of sisal from the Government Agricultural Experiment Station, on Punchbowl, and this will be sent to Sisal to have the fiber extracted preparatory to making the test. This is from the wettest of land, the Tantalus forest region, in fact, and will be a splendid test of sisal grown on wet high land.

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Among these are said to be sections placing the schools in the absolute control of the counties and providing Territorial aid for them. The district magistrates and the road boards are proposed to be elected instead of appointed, as is provided in the bill submitted by the Republicans. It is understood, also, that the Home Rulers will oppose the proposal for a Territorial Board of Equalization.

There was no quorum at the proposed meeting of the Republican Territorial committee on Saturday evening

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY is intended especially for coughs, colds, whooping cough and influenza. It has become famous for its cures of these diseases over a large part of the civilized world. The most flattering testimonials have been received giving accounts of its good works, of aggravating and persistent coughs it has cured; of severe colds that have yielded promptly to its soothing effects, and of the dangerous attacks of croup it has cured, often saving the life of the child. The extensive use of it for whooping cough has shown that it cures that disease of all dangerous results. It is especially prized by mothers because it contains nothing injurious; and there is not the least danger in giving it, even to babies. It always cures and cures quickly. All dealers and druggists sell it. Benson, Smith, & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii Territory.

FARMERS SCHEME

Edmunds to Start Million Dollar Corporation.

Small farming on a large scale is the plan proposed for Hawaii by H. W. S. Edmunds, a recent arrival in Honolulu from the Orient, where he has promoted similar schemes. In brief Mr. Edmunds proposes to organize a million dollar corporation which will take over some large tract of land and induce American farmers to settle upon it, the company to finance the small farms until they are productive, the land then to be turned over in fee simple to the settler. Negotiations, Mr. Edmunds says, are already under way which may result in the conversion of the 11,000 acre plantation of the Kamalo Sugar Co. into a series of small farms.

"My plan is simply this," said Mr. Edmunds yesterday. "The idea is to get possession of a large tract of land, which can be divided up into a number of small farms, a central corporation to own this land and sell it on small payments to white farmers who wish to make a start for themselves. The company is to furnish the land, seed, tools, etc., and the land to be cultivated by the farmers on shares, the company furnishing the capital until the land is made profitable."

"Several local men are interested in the scheme and we expect to organize a company with a million dollars capital. Negotiations are under way for the acquisition of Kamalo plantation, and if that land can not be obtained we will try to get some other similar tract just as large. There are eleven thousand acres in the Kamalo tract. Its acquisition as also the acquisition of any other land will depend entirely upon its suitability for our purposes. We are told there is an abundance of water available and of course this is a sine qua non. The products for the cultivation of which plantations would be established by us for parties desiring same would be all long crops, such as tea, coffee, cocoa, vanilla, sisal hemp, bowstring hemp, Mauritius hemp, rubber, coconuts, dates, pineapples, limes, etc., according to suitability of the land.

"This proposition is essentially for the white man, though in this country other nationalities will have to be employed in bringing the land under cultivation. The scheme should bring many white men here from the States and for all such the proposition is that the company will give them land for their own as long as they fulfill the conditions upon which it is granted them. They must begin work on the land as soon as they are placed in possession by the company and must remain upon and work it in cultivation of crops or in superintendence.

"The company will supply all settlers with rations at a certain fixed rate to be paid when the crops are taken off, also tea and tobacco and the services of a barber when needed. The company will also provide seed, young plants and trees and whatever animals and implements are required in the cultivation of the land. The company is also to direct the manner of cultivation, provide water, drainage, fertilizer and such other things as the colonist may require.

"The colonists are required to devote three days each week to labor on the lands of the company, the remainder of the week to be devoted to their own farms, or this may be changed so that instead half the number of colonists may devote all their time to the company's land, while the remainder of the colony can care exclusively for their own land. One-half of the gross proceeds of the crops raised by the colonists on the land granted them shall belong to the company, the other half belonging to the colonists, after deducting the cost of rations, seed, implements, etc., and a proportion of the cost of harvesting and marketing the crop.

"The advantage of this plan is that a man may after five years' work become the owner in fee simple of his land, and has as well a farm which is paying him a good profit. The crops which the laborers will cultivate in their own land will be one or more of the following as the company may direct, viz: Rice, taro, carrot, sweet potato, yam, squash, pumpkin, artichoke (these serve as foodstuffs for pigs as well as for export), peanut, cassava or manioc, ginger, arrow-root, tobacco, jute, hemp, cotton, ramie, flax, poppy (for oil or opium), sesame, castor oil plant, sunflower, banana, water melon, cantaloupe, guava, tomato, sorghum, alfalfa, Johnson grass or Guinea grass.

"If this plan can be successfully carried it should induce a large number of settlers to come here from the Pacific Coast or elsewhere in the States for it will give everyone a chance to become independent within a few years. Tropical crops always pay best and in a few years under my plan Hawaii should have a big export trade.

"There is a second proposition for the man who by the payment of a certain fixed sum monthly can become the owner of a small plantation or orchard. This would be planted in his order in tea, coffee, cacao, vanilla, cinchona, sisal hemp, Mauritius hemp, rubber, coconuts, dates, fibres or spices, and affords the opportunity to any American citizen who wishes to obtain a plantation all his own while continuing to follow his usual trade or occupation."

Mrs. H. H. Williams is receiving from an operation for appendicitis.

ON KAUAI

Grand Jury Intimates That Police Are In It

Walter A. Wright, a brother of Treasurer Wright, and Deputy Sheriff Wm. Crowell of Waimea, were indicted for embezzlement by the Kauai grand jury. Attorney General Andrews receiving the report in yesterday's mail. There were indictments also for assault, malicious injury, larceny and unlawful assembly.

The grand jury of which H. D. Wigham was foreman reports also the investigation of the alleged acceptance by Sheriff Coney of a \$1,000 bribe from Ako.

The report says: "In connection therewith the jury heard considerable evidence in regard to gambling and the connection of the police therewith in the District of Waimea. The testimony of various witnesses tends to show the acquiescence of the police and in some cases the apparent approval of the police of gambling games carried on in Waimea and Hanalei.

"Bribery of various members of the force was hinted at, by various witnesses but the direct testimony on that point was insufficient to warrant the finding of a true bill in any case. In our opinion due diligence is not exercised by the police department toward the suppression of gambling in the District of Waimea.

"In the specific instance where the sheriff of the island, Mr. John H. Coney, was charged with the acceptance of a bribe of \$1,000 from Ako, a Chinese storekeeper in Waimea, the grand jury found that there had been a money transaction between Mr. Coney and Ako wherein the latter paid Mr. Coney \$1,000. This sum Mr. Coney has since returned to Ako in installments. The grand jury do not consider the evidence given of this transaction of sufficient strength to warrant their finding a true bill against Mr. Coney for bribery."

HOUSE NOW READY.

(Continued from Page 1.)

a misapprehension, the contract rates should be paid for all translating done so far. He explained that it was not desirable that innocent parties should be made to suffer for the misapprehension in the House itself, and on this explanation the resolution went through and one unpleasant incident was closed.

Mr. Vida offered a resolution providing for certain improvements in the water supply of Nuuanu Valley. Referred to committee on public lands.

CITY BILL PRESENTED.

Mr. Andrade gave notice of the introduction of two bills, as follows, moving that they be passed to first reading by title under suspension of the rules.

An act to provide for the incorporation and government of cities within the Territory of Hawaii.

An act relating to attorneys at law, amending certain statutes on that subject.

The first of Andrade's bills got through all right, but at the reading of the second by title Mr. Kanoho arose to object. He said the House had just passed a resolution to consider only the county bill, and would stick to that. The Speaker ignored him, and so did everybody else—and Andrade's second bill went through to first reading by title.

APPEAL IN CONTEMPT CASES.

Mr. Fall gave notice of the introduction of the following bills, which were read by title under suspension and passed to first reading:

1. An act giving the right of appeal and bail in contempt of court cases.

2. An act to establish and maintain school libraries.

Mr. Kuphea presented a resolution asking the Chief Justice to furnish the House with a list of all the district magistrates in the Territory, when appointed and the dates when their commissions would terminate. Adopted.

Mr. Kall gave notice of the introduction of three bills to amend the Territorial code. They were passed to first reading by title.

Mr. Aylett introduced a resolution that the stenographer be allowed fifteen cents a folio for transcribing the minutes of the House. Carried.

AFTER RAILROAD COMPANY.

Mr. Vida introduced the following resolution, and moved its adoption:

"Resolved, That any further appropriation of subsidy to the Oahu Railway and Land Company be made only on condition that the said company employ only citizen labor."

This precipitated a discussion, Harris moving that the matter should go to the judiciary committee for an opinion as to the right of the House in the premises, the members being in ignorance as to the charter under which the railway company was operated. He thoroughly favored Mr. Vida's proposition as to the employment of citizen laborers, but thought that the House should have a legal opinion before proceeding. He moved, therefore, that the resolution go to the judiciary committee. Mr. Vida accepted this as an amendment, providing the committee could give an opinion in five days. Mr. Andrade of the judiciary committee said that five days was not enough, the committee being pretty fully occupied, and asked for ten. At this Kanoho jumped to his feet and began to say a lot of things in Hawaiian.

KANOHO IS SQUELCHED.

"You're out of order," said the Speaker, rapping on his desk with the gavel. "Mr. Andrade has the floor."

Kanoho kept on talking.

"Sit down," said the Speaker. "I order you."

HAVE WIRELESS TO KANSAS CITY

Armour Plans First New Service as Connecting Link Between Branches of Packing Business.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

CHICAGO, Ill., March 8.—Chicago will have the first commercial installation of a wireless telegraph system on this continent. Negotiations are practically concluded for the construction of stations, here and at Kansas City, for the Armour Packing Company. The distance through which the messages must travel will be about 400 miles and the Marconi people are now working on the heights of stations and expect to be able to begin the construction very soon.

The Armour Company is one of the heaviest patrons of telegraph companies, and it has been figured out that there will be a substantial saving in expense, if the great packing houses of the firm here and in Kansas City are connected directly.

PARIS, March 8.—Cleo de Merode, the famous French beauty, is to marry a wealthy Pole. Rumors have connected her with many marriages but this time it is emphatically stated that there is no mistake.

Cleo de Merode is one of the bubbles that have risen among the gayeties of Parisian life. As an actress and a beauty she rose quickly to fame. She has had many "affairs" and announcements of her engagement have been many. She visited America and for a time was the rage, chiefly because of the adoption of her mode of wearing her hair, low over the forehead and drooping back to the ears. Her name has frequently been connected with that of wealthy young Americans and stories were once current connecting her with an American who now aspires to the presidency.

CARACAS, Venezuela, March 8.—Revolutionists today have succeeded in gaining such a foothold that the outlook is very serious. The government has blockaded the Orinoco river, the port of Carupano, and Puerto Guzman Blanco. The latter is the port of the city of Barcelona. The rebels hold all these places, being the principal ones in eastern Venezuela.

Barcelona is about a hundred and fifty miles east of Caracas and Carupano is about a hundred miles farther east. Both Barcelona and Carupano are important cities. The rebels now control the greater portion of the districts along the Orinoco river.

ROME, March 8.—Despite the orders of his physicians to the contrary the Pope today granted audience to thousands of the Jubilee pilgrims who have been in the city for many days awaiting the occasion. The bulletin as to the health of His Holiness early this morning indicated continued improvement, and the announcement of the audience was made by his special command. He showed the effect of his illness but stood the strain of the audience fairly well.

WATERBURY, Conn., March 8.—Striking carmen attacked a street car under control of non-union employees this morning. In the battle a policeman was killed. Many rioters were arrested before the mob was dispersed.

SEATTLE, March 8.—News from Dawson city says that an entire family consisting of the father, mother and three children was burned to death in a road house, near that place.

ELKINS, W. Va., March 8.—In a fire which destroyed the principal hotel tonight six guests were burned to death. The extreme cold made it impossible to fight the fire with any success.

JAMES H. BLOUNT PASSES AWAY AT HIS GEORGIA HOME

Macon, Ga., March 8.—James H. Blount, former member of Congress from this district, who has been known for ten years as "Paramount" by reason of the title given to him by President Cleveland, on the occasion of the appointment as commissioner to investigate affairs in Hawaii, died at his home here today. His lungs have been affected for some years and he has weakened steadily since two years ago he was stricken with paralysis.

Kanoho sat down, accordingly, and then it was agreed to give the judiciary committee ten days to report on the resolution.

Mr. Vida presented a second resolution, which on his motion was adopted:

"Resolved, That the Superintendent of Public Works is requested to furnish this House with a comparative annual statement, since 1888, of the amount of revenue derived from wharfage by the government and the Oahu Railway and Land Company, assuming that said company has charged government rates."

Vida also read a number of bills, of the introduction of which he had given notice, and they were passed to first reading by title. He further introduced a new bill, which took the same course, to license the sale of opium, and to forbid the maintenance of opium smoking joints.

Mr. Kuphea introduced a resolution appropriating \$10,000 for the extension of the water main on Queen street. Referred to the public improvement committee.

SUBSIDY FOR STEAMER.

Mr. Pulus introduced a resolution to pay a subsidy of \$300 to any company that would run and maintain a steamer between Kohala, Kona and Kau. To public improvement committee.

Mr. Wright asked a suspension of the rules to introduce a bill of which he had given notice on Friday, and it passed to first reading by title. He also gave notice of the introduction of the following bills, which were read by title and passed to first reading:

An act to encourage the coffee industry in the Territory of Hawaii.

An act to amend sections 1304 and

JACKSON

Hard to Find Men to Hear the Arson Case.

The trial of Nigel Jackson, charged with arson in the first degree, was begun yesterday and closed without a jury having been obtained.

The panel was exhausted twice during the day and upon adjournment Judge De Bolt issued a special venire for twenty jurors to appear this morning. There were eleven men in the jury box at the hour of adjournment, and each side has but two additional peremptory challenges to exercise.

Jackson is the ex-police officer who is accused of setting fire to the Friel home in Nuuanu, and which caused the death of three persons, including his wife. Mrs. Friel and a daughter were also the victims of the fire. Jackson pleaded not guilty and stoutly maintains his innocence.

COURT NOTES.

Judge Robinson granted the motion to set aside the order dismissing the case of Good Hope Building Association vs. F. J. Amweg et al., and the cause is restored to the calendar.

The petition to have a guardian appointed for Lahapa Halsey, an insane person, was dismissed upon petitioner's motion by Judge Gear.

The following indictments were dismissed yesterday on motion of the Attorney General: John Brown and Snow Taylor, robbery; Roger James, burglary; Taylor Snow, burglary, and Grant Snow, burglary.

B. H. Wright has been granted thirty days to file a bill of exceptions.

Judge Gear denied the motion of Sarah Swinton for leave to intervene in the case of Aldrich vs. Haskinger, holding that she has shown no interest in the property in dispute.

A demurrer has been filed in the case of C. A. Long vs. E. C. Macfarlane et al.

In the case of G. W. Hayseiden vs. Hawaiian Tramways Co. the plaintiff's motion for a voluntary non-suit was granted by Judge Robinson.

HIMSELF IN CITY JAIL

Arrested Saturday Night for Being Drunk.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

In the despondency that follows fast upon the heels of him who would daily with the sake cup, inebriating but not cheering, Mitani came to the conclusion that life was not worth living yesterday.

And so he hanged himself. Yesterday was not the first time that Mitani had found himself recovering from the effects of a sake debauch. Time was, not so very long ago, when he was a prosperous cook, respected in the Japanese society that he honored with his presence, and presiding with masterly genius over the cuisine of Senior Police Captain Parker. Nobody took liberties with Mitani, then. He had friends, too, as a man will who is earning good money, and he was a good fellow withal, and he spent what he earned. That was the beginning of the end of Mitani.

He spent what he earned, and the sake wooed him—and, presently, he found himself with an unquenchable thirst for the liquor of his native land and without money to pay the price. For a man cannot cook when he is drunk, at least not satisfactorily to the master, and Mitani lost his position, sinking lower and lower. It became, soon, so that the friends of former days knew him no more, and his face was better known at police headquarters than any where else.

Mitani, in effect, had become a common drunkard. Every cent that he could beg—he had quit working—went for sake, and every time that he drank sake he fell into the hands of the police.

That happened to him on Saturday night. He was carried into the station, too drunk to stand upright, by a brawny native police officer, and went the usual road to the drunk cell. He had thirty-five cents in money in his pockets, which was strange, but perhaps the sake overcame him before he could spend that. At all events, his presence was a matter of course, and nobody noticed him particularly.

Nobody noticed him particularly yesterday morning, either, although Turnkey Melancho kept the same watchful eye upon him that he did upon all the prisoners in the yard. Mitani was sick at his stomach, following his debauch, but he seemed cheerful enough. He sent to the desk sergeant, drew his thirty-five cents, and was allowed to buy tobacco with it. That was a small indulgence. He smoked cigarettes, as socially as any Japanese could by himself, all morning. Then, at a quarter past two in the afternoon, after asking a Portuguese boy in the yard for a match, he went into one of the bath rooms in the corner of the jail yard and closed the door after him.

He could not have been there more than five minutes alone. One of the prisoners told the Coroner's jury afterwards that it was not more than three minutes. At all events, within a very few minutes, a negro prisoner, wishing to wash his hat, went into the same room, and found Mitani hanging by his crape obi to the water pipe running up to the ceiling from the floor of the place.

The negro, in jail for burglary, was badly frightened, and called the turnkey. Melancho at once caught hold of the body, seeking to support it and ease the strain on the neck, and called for a knife to cut the suicide down. The negro helped him, seeing somebody willing to act, and the body was cut down—the water pipe being broken in the process and the turnkey, the negro and the Jap soaked.

It is probable that Mitani was dead when his body was cut down, although the corpse was still warm. At all events, artificial respiration was tried, without avail, and when Dr. McDonald, being called, reached the jail, there was no hope of saving the suicide.

Coroner Chillingworth called a jury later in the afternoon, and the matter of the death was inquired into most carefully. Of course there could be but one conclusion. It was clearly a case of deliberate suicide, and Mitani must have been most determined, and must have possessed great agility and strength to have climbed the water pipes as he did and to have clung there with his feet while making the crape obi fast about the pipe and around his neck.

The verdict of the jury was as follows: "The jury finds that Mitani came to his death by strangulation, with intent to commit suicide."

"And the jury further finds that no blame on account of negligence is to be attached to the turnkey of the jail, nor to the police department."

Professor R. L. C. Perkins, who is temporarily in charge of the Agricultural Department, has received a letter from a New York manufacturer who has a scheme for making "banana flour." He also has a patent scheme for preserving pineapples and other fruits and wants to know the opportunities for establishing a plant in Honolulu.

Mrs. Sarah A. Pond, notice of whose death at Brooklyn, Conn., on Feb. 11, has been received, was the mother of Lieut.-Comdr. Charles F. Pond, U. S. N., formerly here in command of the Iroquois.

JOHN E. BUSH QUILTS THE SENATE

John E. Bush, Hawaiian Interpreter for the Senate, tendered his resignation to that body yesterday and it has been accepted. Eli J. Crawford filled his position temporarily and may be elected today as interpreter for the session.

Bush in his resignation gave no reason for the action, according to President Crabbe, but it is said that he resigned for fear that he might lose his official position as court interpreter and translator.

There was a big howl from some of the Hawaiian candidates for the position as Senate interpreter when Bush was given the place, and they insisted that he let go one of the two places. Crawford was the candidate of the Central Committee for the court place and it took some argument before he consented to accept it temporarily, he contending that Bush should not be allowed to hold both places. The pressure brought to bear on Bush finally caused his resignation of the Senate place, and he has resumed his position as Circuit Court interpreter and translator.

NO DECISION IN HAWAIIAN CASES

There is likely to be still further delay before any work is done upon the Pearl Harbor naval station because of the failure of the Circuit Court of Appeals to pass upon the Honolulu Plantation Co. case at this term.

Assistant United States Attorney Dunne received the following cablegram from Captain Pond yesterday:

March 9.—J. J. Dunne, Honolulu.—Court adjourned to May fourth. No more Hawaiian decisions handed down. Have notified Navy Department.

POND.

The Primo beer case is also before the Court of Appeals but the decision will be of little use if it is not handed down before May, as the legislature will make provision for beer licenses.

Lahaina Wharf Extension.

The proposed extension of Lahaina wharf will not be simply a local improvement, but will be helpful to Wailuku as well. Honolulu people often say that they would like to see their friends on Maui, but they have no desire to ride the surf in a small boat.

It is not too soon to look forward to the time when rapid electric transit will bring East and West Maui into neighborly and harmonious relations. The literary and musical people of Lahaina and Wailuku can then unite on each side of the island. Local jealousy and petty rivalry should give place to friendly cooperation.—Maui News.

As We Suspected.

Aside from the Russians, probably not 3 per cent of the members of the other settlement associations (at Olua) have any idea of making their lands their residences within the meaning of the law.—Hawaii Herald.

A likeness and description of Martin E. Cox, alias C. E. Martin, is posted at the police station. A reward of \$750 for his arrest is offered by the chief of police of Los Angeles. He is charged with murder.

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SUGAR MARKET AND THE OUTLOOK

The outlook in the sugar market is for higher prices, rather than lower ones, though the Cuban holders are anxiously awaiting the passage of the Reciprocity treaty that they may market their stocks. The Willett & Gray circular for February 19th says of the market during the week then closing:
Raws advanced 1-16c. Refined advanced .05. Net cash quotations this date are: Muscovados, 3.25c.; Centrifugals, 3.75c.; Granulated, 4.52-55-61c. Receipts, 33,105 tons. Meltings, 20,000 tons. Total Stock in Four Ports, 140,290 tons, against 127,185 tons last week, and 83,238 tons last year. Beet sugar quotations, f. o. b. Hamburg, 8s. 13 1/2d. per cwt. for 88 deg. analysis, equal to 2.77c. for 96 deg. test Centrifugals at New York. First Marks German Granulated f. o. b. Hamburg, 9s. 5 1/2d., equal to 4.51c. New York, duty paid.
Estimated afloats to the United States from Cuba and West Indies, 20,000 tons; Java, 56,000 tons; Hawaii, 25,000 tons; Europe, 1,000 tons; Peru, etc., 25,000 tons; total, 127,000 tons, against 80,000 tons last year.
Statistics by Special Cables.—Cuba.—The six principal ports. Receipts, 28,000 tons; exports, 7,800; stock, 175,000 tons, against 205,629 tons last year. One hundred and fifty-five centrals grinding, against 156 last year.
Europe.—Stock in Europe, 2,932,000 tons, against 3,202,325 tons last year.

EDWARD M. BOYD.
Fifteen days of the Legislature without even the emergency fire claims appropriation; nothing done as to emergency bills for the carrying on of important works; nothing new in the price of sugar; an extra session of the Senate for the purpose of rushing through the Cuban treaty; yet an advance in the prices of shares on the San Francisco market, equal to a point each on the five or six active shares, with such news does the week end, and the street is still without any better feeling than of old. The men are as hopeful, as confident if you please, but they have nothing more on which to base their ideas of action for the holding up of the market than they had some time ago.

The trend of the market is such that some of the brokers have conceived the idea of making the grand tour, for the purpose of seeing what is to be seen. The idea has been sprung upon me by one of them, who is nothing if not original, and he says there was never a better time than now for the brokers to get into the field and look over plantations. The idea is said to be that the fifteen or at least a dozen of them, leave in the Kinau, desert the ship at Kukuihaele, perhaps, and drive down the Hamakua coast, making brief stops to look over the cane, and reaching Hilo the day after the arrival of the ship. The trip through Puna would be made in the morning, then up through the Olua fields in the afternoon and on to the Volcano House. Down to Pahala, the men will journey and after a look over the H. A. Co. will come back to Maui in the Mauna Loa, and catch a sugar boat from Maalea or Kahului, the following day, making an eight days' trip of it.

There is little information coming into the Exchange as to the progress being made in the getting off the crops, but the agents express themselves as perfectly satisfied with the output. The first week of oil burning on Oahu has passed and the reports indicate satisfaction. Honolulu is doing well, as in fact are all the plantations down the railroad. There is something for the railroad too, for there has not been such activity in the boiler shop of the Honolulu Iron Works for a long time, the men working full time in getting into shape the plates for the numerous tanks which will be needed when the full oil-burning system is put into operation on the estates along the line of the railroad.

There was a quite a little meeting of Honokaa yesterday, and while none of the facts concerning the results are obtainable, it is understood that the stockholders have indicated their endorsement of the action of the directors in connection with the case of Manager Watt. There is to be a change in the management of this plantation, which after two bad years is now looking up right smartly, there being a promise of a big crop and a tremendous one next campaign. Watt refused some good billets when five men were wanted four years back, and stayed with Honokaa, where he has not the best land in Hamakua, but gets all that is possible out of it. Now that the plantation is looking up he faces a cut in salary to a figure variously reported, but said to be \$2,000 below what he has been in the habit of drawing down each year. So it is understood that he will separate himself from the estate and come to Honolulu to live.

The details of the Schuman gobble of the Herrick Carriage Company are yet unsettled. The meeting of yesterday was called off owing to the fact that one member of the corporation did not receive notice and he was ready to play bad Indian if he was not formally notified. At least one of the stockholders left out has taken legal advice, but he can do nothing that will interfere with the carrying out of the original plan, the taking of a competitor out of the field. Herrick will be with Schuman after this, that being one of the conditions of sale. It is the moneyed men who put in their cash when the younger company was formed that are holding the bag.

The Fire Claims bonds are ready and the agent will start when the appropriation is on the way. That will be within the week as the Legislature has so notified the Governor and Secretary. There is still some doubt as to the availability of the four per cent bonds to fill the gap. One banking house is reported to have received an intimation from its New York correspondent that the Islands are too far away for such investments. This could not be verified and seems hardly likely, as the Rapid Transit bonds are strong securities and well taken, as are plantation bonds. There is a growing discussion of the plan to pay out the bonds as a fractional portion of the payment, and thus spread all over the town the bonds, or discount if any is necessary to get rid of them. The Depository plan seems to have dropped into desuetude for a moment.

Philip Peck of the First Bank of Hilo, who came in yesterday, has a scheme for the intervention of the Territory to take up the mutilated silver of the Kalakaua issue. He says the principal damage was done to coin through police markings and there should be no loss to the people on this account. He has advised his clients to hold their mutilated coins and not put them out in circulation again. He says he will have enough silver to last during the month. It is learned here that some of the best plantations have issued orders that there must be no more local silver sent there for payrolls, and this caused some rapid skurrying about for silver, this past week. It was met, and the Alameda's supply helped out. The tightness is being felt and it will be some time before silver gets as loose as it was before. Importations are expected.

The business of the street has been marked by only one advance, in a small block of Kihel, but the feature was a sale of Railway bonds, to a local investor. The bonds, \$21,000, sold at \$104.50, an advance of a quarter. Five thousand Ewa bonds sold at par. The stock sales are as follows: 10 Ewa, \$24; 15 Walailua, \$52.50; 80 Olua, \$10; 15 Oohala, \$15; 75 McBryde, \$4.50; 35 Kihel, \$3.75; 35 same, \$9; 65 Rapid Transit, \$65. There was an unreported sale of 1,000 Ewa at the standard rates.

Total stocks of Europe and America, 3,293,290 tons, against 3,491,220 tons last year at the same uneven dates and 3,512,555 tons at the even date of Jan. 1st, 1903. The decrease of stock is 192,930 tons, against a decrease of 148,380 tons last week, and a decrease of 126,192 tons January 1st, 1903.

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Summary Advertiser

GOES FREE Prosecution Fails to Connect the Checks.

(From Saturday's Daily.)
James H. Boyd was acquitted of the two charges of embezzlement yesterday morning, Judge De Bolt directing a verdict to that effect, upon the motion of the defendant, and the remaining two indictments were then nolle prossed. There was no opposition to the instruction by the prosecution, Mr. Cathcart stating that the refusal of Wright to testify and the testimony of Boyd's old messenger left him no other recourse. The messenger, Oneha, testified that he had often cashed checks for both Wright and Boyd while in the Public Works office. On cross-examination, he said he had never cashed a check given him by Boyd at any other bank than Spreckels's. As the two checks in question were drawn on the Bank of Hawaii and the Bishop Bank, Boyd was exonerated on that phase of the question.

B. Haywood Wright was next called and instructed that he need not give testimony which would tend to incriminate himself.

"What was your position in the Public Works office on March 13, 1902?" asked Cathcart.

"I refuse to answer," replied the witness.

"Do you know the defendant, James H. Boyd?"

"I show you check marked 'Exhibit A' and check marked 'Exhibit C,' and ask if you have seen them before?"

"I refuse to answer that question."

Mr. Cathcart asked that the witness state the ground of his refusal without giving any explanation, but the court held that this was not necessary, as the witness could be the judge of his own testimony.

The defendant propounded no questions, and H. H. Walker, receiving teller at Spreckels's Bank was recalled and over defendant's objections testified that Boyd had deposited \$200 on March 20, 1902, and \$1,800 on June 10. On cross-examination, witness said that Boyd often made deposits of large and small sums.

This ended the Territory's case, and Mr. Robertson moved that the court direct a verdict of acquittal. Cathcart replied that in view of the testimony of the messenger and of the refusal of Wright to testify he would not oppose the motion. The jury was then called in and directed to return a verdict of acquittal, C. K. Quinn signing as foreman.

Mr. Robertson asked, also, as to the disposition of the remaining two indictments against Boyd, and Cathcart asked that he be given time to confer with the Attorney General. Judge De Bolt stated that the remaining cases would be called up in the afternoon.

At 1:30 o'clock, Cathcart asked that the remaining indictments be nolle prossed. He said that he had conferred with the Attorney General, and in view of the developments of the morning he did not see any possibility of a conviction. Judge De Bolt thereupon discharged the defendant on all charges and his bond was ordered exonerated.

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would be called up in the afternoon. The first case, in which there was a failure to obtain a conviction, was, in the opinion of Mr. Cathcart, the strongest. The second indictment was for the alleged embezzlement of \$50 and \$500 while Boyd was chief clerk, and the third indictment was for an alleged embezzlement of \$1,700 on July 7, 1899, while Boyd was assistant clerk in the Public Works office.



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